HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV NO. 52— BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MARCH 2 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
5 Mar.	NALDERA x		15,993
7 ,,	§RAZMAK		10,602
12 ,,	KANPURA		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK†‡		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI		16,550
16 ,,	RAZMAK†		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,940
21 ,,	KANPURA		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA	MALOJA x	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA		16,568
9 ,,	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA x		10,940
23 ,,	RAZMAK	MONGOLIA x	16,504
30 ,,	RANPURA		16,585

§ Extra Steamer 7th March at 6 P.M. to ADEN only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £61.

1st Saloon to Marseilles.—£72, £62 and £56

2nd Saloon to London.—£54 and £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles—£50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "Kaisar-i-Hind" on the 4th June, 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and Back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back..... £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
10th Mar.	DUMANA	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA	8,246
14th April	MARGHA	8,288
12th May	DOMALA	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1927		
1st March	PERIM	Straits & Japan.
1st ,,	ALIPORE	Straits & Japan.
3rd ,,	GOGRA	Shanghai.
4th ,,	DEVANHA	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN	At Colombo for Australia.
4th ,,	TATEISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA	China & Japan
	COMORIN	At Colombo for Australia.
29th ,,	NELLORE	China & Japan for Colombo & Australia.
31st ,,	MALOJA	
12th April	NYANZA	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA	At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	5059	13 Feb.	24 Feb.
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	2 Mar.
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 ,,
*Awa Maru	6028	28 ,,	12 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	2 ,,
Hyeisan Maru	4614	15 ,,	26 ,,
xTokushima M.	5976	18 ,,	23 ,,
Hankow Maru	4104	23 ,,	6 Apr

x* For Karachi

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo,
3. Calcutta and Karachi via East Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand

For freights and other particulars apply to :—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to :—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
2nd Mar.	BARODA	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd ,,	KARAGOLA	East & South Africa.
4th ,,	*CHAKLA	Basreh via Karachi
6th ,,	VITA	Karachi via Kathiawar Ports.

*Terminates voyage at Karachi Passengers for Bushire Mahommerah and Basreh tranship to "VARSOVA" at Karachi.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily Edition, Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries

Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....
Address .....
Register No. .....

When You Spend so much for Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailo

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS.
PRINCESS STREET . . . BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,582
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

A-1 TAILORING
AT
MODERATE RATES

A Personal visit to our establishment will satisfy you of facts.

The latest style in suiting for Winter and Summer wear. High Class workmanship. Perfect finish. Expert trained Cutter. Complete Outfitting and Travelling Goods at the most Reliable Prices.

ALSO
FOREIGN MONEY EXCHANGED
Curios, High Grade NILGIRI TEA
AND
PURE EUCALYPTUS OIL.

E. I. DALVI & Co.
Proprietors of The New Bombay Tailoring Co
67, ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opp: Bombay Club, BOMBAY.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared such of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22??.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7 Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—

Rs. 15 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per year per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.

Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 ..Rs. 16,46,690.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. ..Rs. 2-10-6

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.

APPLY TO:—**BRANCH SECRETARY,** Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits - (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURE WITH :—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.,
Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.
No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists
CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES. INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000
No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars Apply to :—
Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.
P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Asst.)

RAO BAHADUR ANANT SHIWAJI DESAI, TOPIWALLA
MOTIBAZAR, BOMBAY 2.
TELEGRAMS: ALUMINIUM, BOMBAY. REGISTERED TRADE MARK TELEPHONE: 25831.

The **Leading Firm** for LION BRAND ALUMINIUM and SUPERIOR GERMAN SILVER WARES of all sizes and descriptions, aluminium circles and German Silver wire and sheets.

The **Oldest Dealers** in CAPS OF ALL KINDS and embroidered satin and velvet and other fancy caps for children.

Sole Agents for THE WORLD-FAMOUS RAJA-RAVI-VARMA PICTURES and Dealers in pictures frames and other accessories.

The **Cheapest Place** for Satin, Brocade, Cotton and Silk Velvet and Velvetine, Mohair plush, Seal Skin plush, broad Cloth, Melton, etc.

BOOT AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. TERMS CASH OR V.P.P.
CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

TOUCH TYPEWRITING TAUGHT AT CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Cawasji Patel Street, Opp. Hongkong Bank. Moderate Fee.
A R74

REQUIRED CANDIDATES for posts of CLERKS, TYPISTS. Apply WRITERS' BUREAU, Delhi.
A R70

WANTED—A LADY Teaching English for a Hindu family. Apply Box No. 1916, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 56

EDUCATIONAL.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P.O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3672

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Owner leaving India. One Full size BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts, recently re-clothed and re-cushioned, in first class order, with two sets Billiard Balls, one set Pyramid and one set Snooker Balls, Cues, Cue-Rack, Marking Board, two Benches and other accessories Rs. 1,200/ or near offer. Apply KEMP & CO., LTD., Cumballa Hill.
T R62

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation, Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two FORD CARS in working order. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."
J. A.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the followin rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their iadvertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the construction in India of the following Metre Gauge Wagons complete with all fittings, but excluding wheels and axles, and vacuum brake to be delivered after the 1st April, 1927, and before 31st December, 1927.

400 I.R.C.A. M.A.2 type.
and
196 I.R.C.A. M.C.2 type.

2. Copies of the form of tender, conditions of contract and specification can be obtained on application to the Agent, South Indian Railway. Applications for drawings of the types of wagons should be made to the Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, Calcutta, who will supply the drawings at Rs. 1-8 per sheet, which amount will not be refunded whether the tenderer is successful or not.

3. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tender for wagons" and should reach the Agent, South Indian Railway, before 4 p.m. on the March 15th, 1927, at which hour and date they will be opened by the Agent, or an Officer acting on his behalf, in the presence of any tenderers, who may desire to be present. It may be noted that:—

(a) In the case of each type of wagon the period subsequent to the 1st April, 1927, within which delivery will commence and within which the order will be completed, as well as the number of wagons that will be delivered per mensem, must be stated in the tender, in the last column of Schedule I. All orders placed as a result of this call must be completed before the 31st December 1927.

(b) Tenders may be alternative:—

(1) For wagons erected complete at any site on the South Indian Railway Metre Gauge System or,

(2) Wagons to be erected by buyers but to be first assembled at works to ensure that subsequent erection can be effected without difficulty, underframes to be completely riveted up with the exception of axle guards, all details to be securely packed, sheets and angles numbered and bundled and the whole to be delivered F.O.R. at Manufacturers Works.

(c) The tender prices will be for the designs as made, but if any alteration in the design is found necessary at the time of placing the order or during the execution of the work, the consequent variations in the tender prices will be settled by negotiation.

(d) The quality of material and standard of workmanship must satisfy in every respect the specification laid down.

(e) The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning a reason; and does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender, the whole of a tender or any tender.

(f) Tenderers in India must satisfy the Agent that

(I) A substantial part of the manufacture will be done in India;

(II) in making purchases of materials for the construction of wagons Indian manufacturers will be given an opportunity to tender.

(g) Firms in India that have not obtained previous orders for wagons should when submitting tenders support the tender with a certificate from the Indian Stores Department to the effect that they possess workshops and appliances for turning out work of the desired standard and within the period quoted in the tender.

(h) No covering letters to tenders should be sent.

(i) After tenders have been submitted, no representatives of the tendering firms will be granted interviews for discussion of matters connected with tenders.

28214

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BOMBAY CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING COMPANY LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 217 of The Indian Companies Act, 1913, that a General Meeting of the members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, 1927, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before the Company showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the liquidator, and for the purpose of passing an extraordinary resolution disposing of the books, accounts and documents of the Company and of the liquidator.

Dated the 1st day of March, 1927.

V. S. SWADI,
Liquidator.
28236

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2042 of 1926.

LILARAM GORDHANDAS, a firm. ..... Plaintiffs
Vs.
P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY and Anr. ..... Defendants.

To.
P. S. RAMANUJA CHARRY, Esqr.,
and
T. S. VARDHA CHARRY, Esqr.,

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you praying that you may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 2,500 with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum from the 27th day of December, 1923, till judgment, costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that 6th day of April, 1927, is fixed for hearing and final disposal thereof.

14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTIA & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28235

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 760 of 1924.

Bai JADAV, widow & Anr. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
HOOSEINALLY HASSAMBHAI and Anr. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 5th day of March, 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 3rd day of March, 1927, at the hour of 4-15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

All those pieces and parcels of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenements dwelling houses and shed standing thereon situate in the Western Khar Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Bombay Suburban District, containing by admeasurement 24½ Gunthas or thereabouts as follows:—

Survey No.	Pot No.	Falni No.	Acres.	Ackar.
81	5	0	0-3-3/4	0-12-0
81	6	0	0-7-1/2	2- 0-0
349	2	0	0 13	2- 8-0

standing in the name of Hassambhai Datoobhai and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 44 B Street No. ..... and bounded, on or towards the East by the Khari Road, on or towards the West by the property of Antono Francis Rodrigues, on or towards the North by the Lonchavala property and on or towards the South by the property of Gonsalves Antons.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MOHILE & PAREKH, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 36, Hammum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES KNOWN AS "MOTILAL MANSIONS"

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 688, of 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL .....Plaintiff.
V/s.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above partition suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court.

LOT NO. 1.—On THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. 2.—On FRIDAY, the 11th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. 3.—On MONDAY, the 14th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)
LOT NO. 4.—On TUESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO I.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Bruce Lane and Tamarind Lane, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3285 1/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward. No. 1262, Street No. 27 to 41, Tamarind lane and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in lot No. IV, on or towards the West by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. II.

LOT NO II.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the Junction of Hummum Street, and Dean Lane, within the Fort and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4728 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1237, Street No. 5-7-9-43 to 55, Dean Lane, Tamarind Lane and Ward No. 1238, Street No. 16 to 22, 8 to 14, Hummum Street, Ward No. 1240 (3), Street No. 24B, Hummum Street and Ward No. 1240 (4), Street No. 24C, Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by the property comprised in Lot No. III, on or towards the West partly by Dean Lane, and partly by Tamarind Lane, on or towards the North partly by Tamarind Lane and partly by the property comprised in Lot No. I and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. III.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, being a portion of what is known as Old Secretariat, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Hummum Street, within the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2183 2/3 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1236, Street No. 22-2-4-6, Apollo Street and Hummum Street and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the properties comprised in Lot No. II, on or towards the North by the property comprised in lot No. IV, and on or towards the South by Hummum Street.

LOT NO. IV.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the houses and buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2033 square yards or thereabouts and bearing with other land Cadastral Survey No. 190, Fort Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1034, Street No. 20 to 30, Apollo Street, and bounded, on or towards the East by Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property comprised in Lot No. I, on or towards the North by Bruce Lane, and on or towards the South by the property comprised in Lot No. III.

The above plots are delineated on the plan lodged in the Commissioner's Office and also deposited at the office of the Plaintiff's Attorneys, and the same can be inspected by the intending Purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO. Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14, K. Hammum Street, Fort Bombay.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1927.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28209

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 688 1917.

BANSILAL MOTILAL. ... Plaintiff
V/s.
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL and others ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above Partition Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October, 1922, and the Order dated the 14th day of February, 1924, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court.

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1.

To be sold at the site of Lot No. III at Kalyan on SATURDAY, 12th March, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Kalyan, Village Taluka Kalyan, District Thana, bearing Survey No. 202 admeasuring 1 acre and 6 Gunthas and 1/4 of another Guntha or thereabouts and bounded, on the North by the property of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 207 occupied by Sorabji Jijibhoy on the West by the land bearing Survey No. 201 occupied by Govind Vasudeo and on the West by a Public Passage leading to Tees (goan).

LOT NO. II.

To be sold at the site of Lot No. III at Kalyan on SATURDAY, 12th March, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

ALL those several pieces or parcel of land situate in the Inam Village of Tis (Goan).

Turf Ambarnath Taluka Kalyan Thana District and described as under:

Survey No.	Pot Share No.	Area Acres	Gunthas.
7	24	0	7
9	5	0	15
9	6	0	6
28	3	2	22
29	12	0	12
29	17	1	1
30	3	1	14
30	24	0	30
31	16	1	21
33	1	1	7
42	3	0	11
42	8	0	20½
43	4	0	20
45	16	0	9½

LOT NO. III.

To be sold at the premises at Kalyan on Saturday 12th, March, 1927 at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

All those pieces or parcels of field, garden land or ground land or ground with messuages standing thereon, situate at Kalyan in the District of Thana, being part of Survey Nos. 153 and 155 and also bearing Survey No. 154, containing by admeasurement about 12 acres 7 Gunthas and one fourth of another Guntha be the same little more or less.

LOT NO. IV.

To be sold at the premises at Bandra on Sunday 13th March, 1927, at 4-30 p.m. S.T.)

All those fields, situate, lying and being at Hill Road, Bandra Bombay Suburban District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement about 30½ gunthas bearing Survey No. 321 Pot Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12 and 13.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA AND CO., Attorneys for the plaintiff above named at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1927.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
28205

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "AWA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 28th February, 1927, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damage or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C Richards of Messrs. Erieson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

AMUSEMENTS

A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
A BIG COMEDY HIT
"Her Night of Romance"
A side-splitting fun film.
A star with a real name and
A story with a punch.
"Her Night of Romance"
8 REELS
SOME NIGHT! WE'LL SAY
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P.M.
Pathe Cinema Royal Opera House.

ARE YOU GOING?
TO SEE THE
20—MIDGETS—20
Smallest Men and Women in the World
CHEFALO
World's Greatest Magician.
PALMERO
Foremost Lady Illusionist.
IF SO—
BOOK NOW—SEATS GOING FAST.
EXCELSIOR THEATRE
GALA OPENING SAT. MARCH 5TH AT 9-30 P.M.
Special Matinees TUES. & SAT.
Every Child in Bombay Should See the Midgets.
Plan at S. ROSE & CO., LD.

EMPRESS THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE GREATEST HIT OF ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CLIMES.
"THE BLACK PIRATE"
FEATURING
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

GAIETY THEATRE
To-day at 8 and 10 p.m. only
"MOON OF ISRAEL."
A Picture which overwhelms with its grandeur, enthralls with its beauty and impresses with its story.

HERE'S RARE ENTERTAINMENT!!!
EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
FRIDAY, 4TH MARCH AT 6-30 P.M.
SHREEMATI KAMALADEVI
AND
Sjt.
HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADHYAYA
WILL PRESENT
A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
PROGRAMME:—
1. Song offering.
2. Music.
3. From Merchant of Venice.
(Shylock, Antonio and Bassanio)
4. The River Girl.
5. Song from Rabindranath Tagore.
Interval.
6. Returned from Abroad.
Acts I and II
POPULAR PRICES:—
BOOKING AT ROSE & Co

IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Presents
TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY'S
MOST SENSATIONAL SOCIAL PHOTO-PLAY
"RETURN OF—KALA-NAG"
featuring
The famous Cinema artist MASTER HOMI, Mr. KHALIL, Miss SHAKOONTALA, Miss JANKI, and other known Stars.
DAILY Four (4) Shows at 5; 7-0; 9 & 11 P.M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday, Amas and Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.

A FLIRTING WIFE
IS COMING
TO
BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT

AUCTION SALE OF PEARL, EMERALD AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the bank concerned and on account and risk of Mr. M. A. Patheria and Mr. Saleh M. A Patheria of Bombay:—

1 Emerald and Diamond necklace with tirepaz; 1 "Pair" of Emerald and diamond with gold chain, 1 Pearl and emerald necklace, 1 Diamond, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 4th March, 1927, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Railway Co.'s Parcel Office, Grant Road.

A quantity of booked and unbooked Parcel, Articles of Clothing, Books, Umbrellas, etc., one Parcel weighing 47 Tolas bearing lable 6900-1 Ex-Madhavpur to Brindaban originally booked Ex-Howrah to Brindaban, L. T. No. 136333 of 30-6-24 by G. G. Goswami, containing Screw-driver, Iron Nails, Silver Dholna, Golden Bhogli, Golden Nut, Golden Balis, Iron Pavis, Brass Buttons, Steel Buttons, and Papers.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any of the important stations on the Broad Gauge Section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

MENESSE AND CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

READ

WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Say! The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoot
Crawford Marquis.
Red Mannigin
Tommy Pedro
Everett Peterson.

Jno. Casanova
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Reserved Fund upto 30-6-26 25,50,000
Capital Paid up upto 30-6-26 ... 30,92,651

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Karanwalla	Okara (Dist.
Amballa City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 79,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June, interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. on daily balance, Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000/- From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on minimum monthly balances. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Eastern Bank, Ltd.

(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
2 & 3, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Karachi
Bahrein	Kirkuk
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 360,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman,
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bhomby-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. R. E. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
Mr. N. B. SAKLATWALLA, C.I.E.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund ..... Rs. 22,50,000
HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan Sidhpur, Amreli, Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B,
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda).
Mr. G. K. Ambegaonker, B.A., Chief Accott. and Auditor Khangi Dept., Baroda State.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

(REGISTERED IN LONDON).
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... ,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 89,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs.1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

SAVE YOUR :: :: :: Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants,
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BOYHOOD'S PERILS & MANHOOD'S CURSE

An invaluable guide and companion for the young and the old, man and woman, married and unmarried, to attain health pleasures of youth and long life. Must be read and re-read by everybody. BEHAR CHEMICAL WORKS, BHAGALPUR.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD.

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

1st March, 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 19th Feb. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	2817	2296
Bombay x	119386	156394
Karachi	41838	51738
Madras	5611	997
Rangoon	4721(a)	678
Tuticorin	..	11
	174373	212114

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 19th Feb. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	582	218
Bombay x	43947	87519
Karachi	39754	47040
Madras	123	1495
Rangoon	1988	599
Tuticorin	..	56
	86394	136927

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 19th Feb. 1926-27.	1925-26
Calcutta	44747	29870
Bombay x	1673238	1919586
Karachi	464203	757157
Madras	44517	54907
Rangoon	19471 (a)	11665
Tuticorin	6039	10183
	2252215	2783368

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 19th Feb. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	9469	8819
Bombay x	783332	1151961
Karachi	309904	485934
Madras	16441	44749
Rangoon	32693	42078
Tuticorin	10304	43221
	1162143	1776762

a) to 12th Feb. x Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 28th Feb. 1927.	1926.
3415	5780
1st Sept. to 28th Feb. 1926-27.	1925-26.
27317	50485

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

	Week ending 15th Feb 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..	3202
Continent	..	15649
China	6625	..
Japan	11475	27307
Bombay (a)	..	5373
U. S. A.	..	..
	18100	51531

	1st Sept. to 15th Feb. *1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	14402	30944
Continent	142253	209705
China	43245	56406
Japan	81712	186893
Bombay (a)	21818	44572
U. S. A.	2726	4350
	306156	532870

x Adjusted.
a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

BOMBAY BI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

Bombay, Mar. 1.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
25th to 28th.			
Feb.	47539	73206	—25667
RECEIPTS.			
1st. Sept. to 28th.			
Feb.	1794184	2095731	—301547
SHIPMENTS.			
25th to 28th.			
Feb			
United Kingdom			
Continent ..	330	12741	— 12411
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	35169	64398	— 29229
Total.	35499	77139	— 41640
SHIPMENTS.			
1st. Sept. to 28th. Feb. ..			
United Kingdom	4352	24737	—20385
Continent ..	156478	271990	—115512
China ..	118962	201690	—82728
Japan ..	602439	774163	—171724
Coast Ports ..	8503	16285	—7782
U.S.A. ..	201	1350	—1149
Total.	890935	1290215	—399280
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.			
Europe ..	13850	14281	—431
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	181900	83897	+ 98003

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED.

	Week ending 18th Feb. 1927.	1926.
Madras	1327	1797
Bombay	14163	51126
Sind	5558	9440
Bengal	1302	1687
U.P.	4718	1719
Punjab	28922	42286
C. P.	16674	16864
Berar	39564	32401
N. W. F. Province	—	
Ajmer/Merwara	2078	3038
Jodhpur State	540	..
Alimpa State	55	..
Rajapimpla	2640	2826
	119596	162184

	1st Sept. to 18th Feb. 1926-27	1925-26
Madras	64351	92283*
Bombay	344475	403093
Scind	78896	115178
Bengal	7483	8378
U. P.	162844	187626
Punjab	469963*	801801
C. P.	274766	280405
Berar	602432*	444320
N. W. F. Province ..	505	1739
Ajmer/Merwara	19227	46734
Burma	23152	53939
Jodhpur State	1106	..
Alipura State	3971	12652
	2054779	2448648

Adjusted.
* to 11th Feb.

FINAL ALL-INDIA COTTON CROP FORECAST, 1926-27.

The average outturn per acre works out to 70 lbs. as compared with 88 lbs. at this time last year.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP (Special Cable U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.)

Estimates of Cotton Crop for 1926 are 47,653,000 acres and 23,272,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 46,053,000 acres and 20,130,000 bales in 1925.

EGYPTIAN CROP estimated at 1,854,000 acres and 1,789,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, a decrease of 7 and 8 per cent. respectively, as compared with last year.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Mar. 1

		Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—	Per lb	
Textile	,,	0 11 6
Century	,,	0 11 0
Jacob	,,	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0 11 0
Elphinstone	,,	0 10 9
Apollo	,,	0 11 0
OONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0 15 6
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0 15 6
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	0 15 9
Phoenix	,,	0 15 6
Fabaney (Phoolmala	,,	0 15 3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0 15 0
Kaliamardan	,,	0 15 6
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
L.L.N. CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5302/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 0
Hindustan Mill	,,	0 15 6
David Mi	,,	1 0 0
Apollo	,,	1 0 0
LONG CLOTH: Quality:—		
Swan Finlay		0 15 3
Gold Mohor	,,	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 14 9
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 14 6
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 3
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sunderi Brand	,,	0 14 9
Globe	,,	0 14 6
Rachael	,,	0 15 3
Palkhi	,,	0 14 3
Maher	,,	0 15 0
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 3
Textile	,,	0 15 3
Century	,,	0 15 3
Maher	,,	0 15 3
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 1 6
Jacob	,,	1 0 0
Century	,,	1 0 6
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 0 0
Jacob	,,	0 15 0
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	2 15 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	3 12 0
Jamshed	,,	3 13 0
Century	,,	4 4 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 1 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 6 0
BLACK CHECK		
5800 Sholapur	,,	10 6 0
2020 Jacob	,,	0 0 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 2 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 6 0
GABRUN No. 5154		
Pearl Paban	,,	7 3 0
Hindustan		7 10 0
E. D. Rachael	,,	6 8 7
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	14 9 0
Textile	,,	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 5 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 3 6
Apollo David	,,	2 3 6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 2 0
Great	,,	1 1 07
Phoenix		1 2 07
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 2 6
CHADAR Kori Calender:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 14 6
David	,,	0 14 6
Mahal		0 13 6

(Continued from Column 6.)

art Bros.
For Ghent:—55 bales raw cotton, Vurdman Bros. Ltd.
S.S. "Ranpura" for London:—354 cwt. coffee, Thos. Cook and Son Ltd.; 600 cwt pepper, 450 lbs. rosa oil, 250 lbs. grass oil, Virjee and Co.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
Bombay March 1.

S.S. "War Mehtar," Captain Dreyer, from Abadan.
S.S. "Skuld," Captain Gabrielson, from Bangkok.
S.S. "Umlazi," Captain Deare, from Durban.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, March 2.

S.S. "Tomi Maru," Captain Yamamoto, for Kobe.
S.S. "Alipore," Captain Harrisur, for Kobe.
S.S. "Perim," Captain Northcote, for Kobe.
S.S. "Aquileia," Captain Dezoppe, for Genoa.
S.S. "Hoogkerk," Captain Vendyle, for Hamburg via Karachi.
S.S. "Baroda," Captain Maclean, for Busreh.
S.S. "Karagola," Captain Oliver, for Durban.
S.S. "Nurjehan," Captain Robb, for Java.

LOADING.
Bombay March 1.

Steamer "Jalaputra" for Calcutta.
Steamer "Skuld" for Bangkok.

S.S. "War Mehtar":—The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer "War Mehtar," arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S.S. "Skuld":—The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer "Skuld," arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S.S. "Umlazi":—The Graham T. Company's steamer "Umlazi," arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. "Tomi Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Tomi Maru," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Hoogkerk":—The E. D. Sassoon Company's steamer "Hoogkerk," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour on Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Baroda":—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Baroda," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Alipore":—The P. and O. S. N. Company's steamer "Alipore," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. "Perim":—The M. M. Company's steamer "Perim," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Nurjehan":—The T. M. Company's steamer "Nurjehan," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Aquilia":—The M. Italiana steamer "Aquilia," will sail today from Bombay harbour Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B. I. S. N. Company's mail steamer "Karagola," will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

S.S. "Clan Macindoe" from Manchester Agents: James Finlay and Co.:—

342 cases and 115 bales cotton piece-goods; 406 cases and 209 bales cottons; 16 cases cotton and art silk piece-goods, 200 bales old newspapers; 10 cases mild steel keys; 24 cases toilet soap; 51 cases artificial silk and cottons; 554 cases and 96 bales cotton yarn; 36 d/s. and 9 cases mineral lubricating oil; 3 cases lubric caking grease; 25 bundles boot protectors; 40 cks and 245 kegs aniline dye; 111 cases accountators; 22 cases glass boxes; 14 cases bobbins; 20 cases grape saline; 13 coils engine packing.

From Glasgow:—108 cases and 90 bales cottons; 104 cases cotton piece-goods; 587 cases and 2 cks. whiskey; 50 bales old newspapers; 20 cases cod liver oil; 21 cases engines; 12 cases impression papers; 43 cases and packages stocker fittings; 1799 pieces and packages stocker; 4,050 cases c. i. w. pipes; 175 cases c. i. cisterns; 66 bales papers; 24 singles tubes; 25 cases wire; 47 kegs paint; 50 kegs bicromate of potash; 2,011 bags plates hard spelter; 12 cases earthernware lavatoris; 34 cases s. c. reels; 150 bags rivets; 18 bundles galvanized flat bars; 4,000 bricks; 10 d/s soap; 220 bags safty furs; 50 bales old newspapers; 30 bundles steel strips; 34 kegs nails; 7 bundles and 15 single w. i. tyres; 250 loose buffers.

From Liverpool:—20 cases cotton piece-goods; 8 cases woolen piece-goods; 10 cases cottons; 32 cases cotton and art silk piece-goods; 145 cases art silks yarn; 1,686 cks. china clay; 13 steel tyres; 26 cases plated glass; 25 d/s motor oil; 13 cases sewing thread cards; 110 empty steel cylinders; 20 d bags glue; 20 cases and 240 d/s. oil varnish; 20 d/s. oil paint; 20 bales papers; 2,589 galvanized plain sheets; 15 cases and 6 bundles window glass; 12 d/s. chloride of zinc; 20 d/s. praifay liquid; 10 kegs paint; 10 cases steel balls; 113 loose w. i. belt pulleys; 607 boxes tinplates; 2,618 bundles nuts; 10 cases packing bands; 33 cases rubber kersulated cables; 95 cases glycerine; 20 bundles tallow, feite; 20 brls. tragers; 10 cks. hoes; 7 d/s izat; 1,420 boxes soap, 17 bundles and 472 cases soap; 16 cases screw; 35 cases biscuits; 16 bags slippers; 22 bales wool tops; 10 brls. tallow; 85 loose earthernware pans; 25 earthernware closets; 34 earthenware lavatories; 85 earthenware trape; 75 bundles cycle tyres and tubes; 41 loose solid rubber tyres; 127 bundles cycle rims; 50 kegs lubricatig grease; 113 cases bobbins; 346 trevoss packing paper; 75 bales brown paper; 161 cases tiles; 32 cases furnished leather; 10 cases leather belting; 950 bundles stood hoops; 15 cases art silk yarn; 30 boxes tin plates; 21 cases engines.

EXPORTS.
Bombay March 1.

S.S. "Argenfels" for Hamburg:—77 cwt. Bengal lac; S. Esoofally; 525 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, S. Banister and Co.; 165 cwt. gum karaya, N. Muljee and Co.; 22 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Haridas Sons and Co.; 50 d/s empty metal drums, C. Palmer and Co.; 165 bales cotton fly, R. Cursondas and Co.; 4,000 cwt. crushed bones, Fazalbai Ebrahim and Co. Ltd.; 166 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Rotterdham:—55 bales cotton fly, B. Karsondas and Co.; 110 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Aarhur:—200 bags hemp, S. Permomed.

S.S. "City of Harvard" for Antwerp:—55 bales indian raw cotton, James Finlay and Co. Ltd.

For Antwerp:—550 bales indian raw cotton, Vurdman Bros. Ltd.

For Barcelcona:—110 bales raw cotton, Vurdman Bros.; 100 bales raw cotton, Volk-

(Continued in Column 5.)

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL TON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 28.

March	14 18+.10
May	14 31+.11
July	14 46+.06
October	14 64+.04
December	14 80—.
Middling Spot	14 50+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Feb. 28.

March	14 21+.08
July	14 42+.05
Middling Spot	14 21+.08

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: Feb. 28
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	14.14
May	14.28
July	14.47

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

March	14.12
May	14.26
July	14.44

NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M.:—

March	14.18
July	14.43

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 28.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	41,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

February	
March	7.45+.02
April	7.53+.02
May	7.62+.03
June	7.66+.03
July	7.73+.04
August	7.75+.04
September	7.77+.04
October	7.79+.04
Novembr	7.81+.04
Decembe	7 84+.04
January	7.86+.04
February	7.87+.04
March	7.88—.
Middling Spot	7.78+.06

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

February	
March	13.23—.08
April	13.26—.06
May	13.30—.03
June	13.33—.01
July	13.35—.01
August	13.38+.01
September	13.47+.01
October	13.49+.01
November	13.50—.01
December	13.57—.01
January	13.54+.02
February	13.58+.02
March	13.58 -.—
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.75—.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 28.

Scinde Good	5.95
Scinde Fully Good	6.15
Scinde Fine	6.35
Bengal Good	6.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.25
Bengal Fine	6.45
Oomra Good	6.45
Oomra Fully Good	6.70
Oomra Fine	6.95
Broach Good	6.40
Broach Fully Good	6.70
Broach Fine	7.00

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 28.

Cottonsed, Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £8|15|0.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Feb|March shipment offered £20|5|0.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
Feb|March shipment offered £20 12|6.
Mar|April shipment quoted £20|10|0.
Cottonseed, Egyptian, Sakellaridis:—
March shipment Hull paid £9|0|0.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 28.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 50|6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1|2 lb:—
Feb|March shipment offered 51.
Market: Prices are being more firmly held.
Market:—Prices more firmly held.
Wheat Australian:—
Feb|March shipment sellers 52|9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
May|June shipment sellers 51|3.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Feb|March shipment sellers £18|0|0.
April|May shipment sellers £17|7|6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.:—
Market: Higher prices are being asked but not obtained. Clased easeir.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Feb|March shipment nominal £18|17|6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 28.

Linseed Oil, Naked London, cwt:—
March|April delivery value 31|1-1|2.
May|Aug. delivery buyers 31|1-1|2.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 28.

Copper English Best Selected	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 7el|3
Yellow Metal	£ 66
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£ 26-3|8
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	£ 15-3|8
Tin English Ingots	£312

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

B. C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/6.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 882
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 135-1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 137 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London New York Dol. 4.84 1 1/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.97.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22.
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.88.
London—Rome Liras 110.75.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

3 months 4 13/32 per cent.
6 months 4 13/32 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 28.

Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	£ 10-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Register)	£118-1|2
P and O Banking Corporation	£ 10
National Bank	£ 48
Eastern Bank	£ 6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£ 86-3|8
Conversion Loan	£ 74-5|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent	£101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent.	£ 57
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 59-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£ 69-1|8
Consols	£ 55
War Loan 5 per cent	£101-1|4
War Bond 4 per cent	£ 91

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 28.

Interest Day to Day Loans 5-3|4 per cent.
Interest. 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.
Bank Bills 3 months 4-13|32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-13|32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5-1|4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3|4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 28.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.46-1|2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-3|4
T.T. Brussels on London	34.88
T.T. Madrid on London	28.88
T.T. Milan on London	110.85
T.T. Berne on London	25.22
T.T. Paris on London	123.98

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 28.

Silver:—China sold. Bazars bought. Market closed queitly steady.

Spot	26-1|8
Forward	25-7|8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 28.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4|4|11-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribber, lb. Spot:
Buyers sh. 1|7-1|2d.
Sellers sh. 1|7-5|8d.
Pale Crepe, lb. Spot:—
Buyers sh. 1|7-1-4d.
Sellers. sh. 1|4d.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c and f Calcutta:—
March per cwt 18|10-1|2 offered.
July|Sept. per cwt 17|7-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt 17|9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 c and f Karachi—
July|Sept. per cwt 17|10.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard, not obtained. Closed easier.
July|Sept. per cwt. 17|10-3|4

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

The Wheat market ruled easy on reports of rains in Central India.

The Linseed market continues quiet but steady.

Linseed May	10	15	0
Wheat May	7	11	0
Wheat September	7	14	0

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:

	Per cwt. Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10	13	0
Linseed Brown Small	11	5	0
Castorseed Bold	11	0	0
Castorseed Small	11	12	0
Cactorseed Small	11	12	0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13	3	0
Tilseed Bold 85/15	18	0	0
Tilseed Small	16	8	0
Cottonseed	4	13	0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8	3	6
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8	3	6
Wheat Pissi Seoni 70/30	8	2	6

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICAN:—Good trade demand and shortcovering. Closed 10 higher to unchanged. Spot raised 10 points to 14.50c.

LOCAL:—Opened Strong. Decline on General Selling. Offering Well absorbed by Shorts. Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable to-day:—

N. Y. May highest 14.35 (2-12 p.m.) lowest 14.22 (at the opening).

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 28th ultimo as under:—

"Some increase in Southern selling well absorbed."

Messrs. Drenuan Co. have received the following cable dated 28th ultimo (4-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.:—

"No new feature. Large trade demand. American cables bullish. Situation looks soundly."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Cos. report:—The Home markets continue to show strength and in view of improving trade conditions look like advancing somewhat further."

AMERICAN

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 2 points higher and registered further improvement of 13 points on continued good demand for Spot Cotton and short covering in the near months. Large tenders were expected against March Contracts in New York market but so far the notices are not heavy, and are well taken care of. This action of the market has made shorts to cover up their interest from the near months, and we believe the same is being transferred to new crop months; which is responsible for an improvement of 10 to 11 points rise at the close for near positions while new crop months closed unchanged to 5 points higher. Spot Cotton prices were raised 10 points to 14.50c.

The Liverpool market opened 5 points higher and in spite of good spot demand prices ruled quiet 2 points higher. Sales of ready cotton were reported 15,000 bales and the close was steady at a rise of 2 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices ruled 6 points lower at 7.78d. per lb.

Further high level is reached in New York cotton market on good trade demand and short covering. The general feeling still continues bullish, but technical readjustments are bound to have its effect in natural reactions.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Following further rise in American prices, our market opened strong with Broach Apl|May at Rs. 307 and declined on general selling by officers and Commission houses. At the decline, shorts were buyers and the Marwari Bazar closed steady as under:—

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl|May	307	307	303	305
Jan|Apl	311	311	309	310|8
Oomra				
March	290|8	291	290	291
May	292	293	292	293
Bengal				
March	272|8	272|8	271	271
May	272	272	271	271

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Liverpool opened points higher. The market was rather broad here on continued long unloading which was well absorbed by short interest. The close was quiet. To-morrow being Shovratri, the market is entirely closed.

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Broach				
Apl|May	305	305	303|8	303|8
Jan|Apl	310	310	308|8	308|8
Oomra				
March	292	292	291	291
May	293	293	292	292
Bengal				
March	270	270	269	269
May	269	269	268	268

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Sampin market closed this morning as under:—

March	210	8	0
June	214	6	0
September	218	9	0

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Bengal March	272
Bengal May	272
Broach Apl|May	305
Broach Jan|Apl	311
Oomra March	290
Oomra May	292

Bengal	286	279	272	264
S. P.	282	275	268	260
Rajputana	286	279	272	264
Broach		325		
Oomra	297	294	289	
C. P. No. 1	312	309	304	
C. P. No. 2	305	302	297	
Khandesh	293	290	285	
Muthia	290	287	282	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 1.

			Ready. Mill Terms. New
Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	285
"	Fine	"	280
"	F.G.	"	275
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	"	280
"	F.G.	"	275
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	315
Nagpur	"	"	315
Yeotmal	"	"	305
Arvi	"	"	305
Amraoti	"	"	300
Khamgaon-Akola	"	"	300
Mulkapur	"	"	295
Khandesh	"	"	292
Muthia	Fine	"	292
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		310/315
Purna	Average	"	295
Pabani/Sailu	"	"	295
Indore/Ujjain	"	"	300/
Baroch	Fine M.G.	325 Feb.	330 March. 325

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

300	Ozoburin	Khandesh	290 291
100	Ozoburin	Halda	304
200	A. Damodar	Berar	298
100	Moon Mill	Bhopal	290
200	Currimbhai	Sangli	280
100	Currimbhai	Bengal	283
200	G. G. Kesha	Nagar	293
400	Curla mill	Hingoli	300
100	Mitha Nathoo	Muthia	292

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 28th inst.

Wheat	3,777	cwts.
Linseed	4,282	"
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,324	"
Gingellyseeds	1,369	"
Poppyseed	8	"
Groundnuts	9,052	"
Castorseed	13,491	"
Rice	7,512	"
Myrabolams	3,701	"
Cottonseed	2,584	"
Mowraseed	245	"
Gram	312	"
Joowas	1,253	"
Bajree	1,688	"
Coal	590	tons.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 28.

Demand Bills	484.68

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, March 1.

In full-pressed Bales.	26 2 27	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1,032	2,96,810	2,65,761
Central India	635	2,17,564	2,39,3 2
Barsi and Nagar	1,338	1,64,219	1,57 617
Hyderabad-Gaorani	288	5,328	57,112
Berar	1,269	4,68,717	3 62,2.0
Central Provinces	70	1,82,053	1,81,769
Total Oomras	4,602	13,84,691	13,13,811
Dholera	2,162	73,968	1,45,501
N. W. Provinces	..	52 161	1,21,611
Rajputana	181	28,290	72,152
Sind-Punjab	..	86,393	1,39,453
Broach	6.2	3,868	1,78,.09
Coompta & Dharwar	288	22,518	16,9..
Westerns- Northerns	129	10,077	10,486
Cocoanada	..	395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	4 670	6,513
Persian	..	3,016	2,191
American	9,9 4	99,552	200
Egyptian and African		2,.32	34,792
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		60	4.9
Total	17,928	17,91,181	20,95,731

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 24th Feb. 25 2 27	This year,	Last year
Europe	2,100	1,19,977	2,85.336
Japan & China	2,250	6,87,192	9,13,573
Coast Ports	..	7,543	14,367
Up-country by Rail		55,467	45,934
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		1,55,946	1,30,592
		31,045 10,66,125	13 89,602

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Following a decline of half penny in London quotations and on reports of no further import duty on silver, our market which declined yesterday out of parity; opened quiet but steady to-day Fagan at Rs. 60 and Chaitra at Rs. 59-15. There were buyers at this level and prices registered moderate improvement of 2 to 3 annas and finally closed as under:—

Silver Ready	60	10	0
Fagan delivery	60	4	0
Chaitra delivery	60	4	0

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

The market is rather quiet to-day and closing quotations remained as under:

Ready Gold	21	9	6
Fagan delivery	21	9	9
Chaitra delivery	21	10	9

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot: 14-11|16.

WEEKLEY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following report under to-days date, justifying purchases in the local market on reactions despite disparity and absence of export demand at present. The report says:

AMERICANS.

The nett result of the week's trading in Futures is an advance of 38 points in May and 32 points in July.

The action taken by President Coolidge in connection with the Farm Relief Bill, had apparently been discounted, for the market continued to display a stady tone when news of the veto was received.

Cable advices during the week have continued to be extremely healthy, emphasizing good Trade demand, a particularly steady feature being the relative firmness of the March position which would imply that notices for this month are being readily stopped.

Again during the week, the feature in Liverpool has been the exceptionally heavy Spot demand, sales over the week amounting to rather more than 90,000 bales.

Taking into consideratitn the large volume of demand which has been the feature of the advance from 12 Cents it is argued by some that it is reasonable to except a slackening off in demand pending some fresh stimulus in the shape of new crop preparations. While admitting this possibility, we would prefer to be guided by the confidence exhibited by Trade generally at advanced prices, which certainly does not lend support to the likelihood of any material slackening off in demand, at any rate for the time being.

In view of the unquestionably healthy foundation upon which the market has been built up, we would prefer to regard any reaction as temporary and a good opportunity for effecting furthner purchases.

BOMBAY.

As against an advance of 38 points in May New York, the April|May Broach Contract shows a nett gain over the period of Rs. 14.

Again during the week, short covering continued buying by option dealers have accounted for considerable strength Despite the blatant disparity existing present between Americans and Indians, there appears to be real selling pressure and offerings generally have been in the nature of liquidation.

The recent Indian crop report issued by Government on the 24th ultimo, estimated a total outturn of 4,932,00 bales as against 5,102,000 estimated in December 1926. The further reduction may tend to affect sentiment, but we do not think to any material extent, as Government crop reports in previous years have usually been appreciably smaller than the actual outturn.

The completion of February engagements lent the Spot Market rather quieter prices however remain very firm, both locally and in up-country markets.

The local demand continues fairly healthy. American cotton, despite the stiffening basis is still proving an attractive proposition to Mills owing to the prohibitive premiums ruling for Indian staple varieties.

Our disparity has checked any volume of Export business, but from Japan we understand a fair business has been put through at lower prices.

Even taking into consideration that our market is unduly dear, we see no reason for any marked reaction sufficient to justify sales and therefore continued to advise purchases in easy markets.

CALCUTTA GUNNY MARKET

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co. in their weekly Gunny market report, dated Calcutta, 23rd February, 1927, state:—

"Heavy Goods.—Owing to bear sellers covering, a rise of five rupees has materialised in rates for 2" Green striped Cees and 42" unhemmed Hy. Cees, for quick shipment. This has been the main feature of the market during the past week. In the forward positions, trade has been of a general character, and in fair quantity, rates keeping very steady.

For the U. K. and Continent.—Twill Sacking 22"—13 ozs. (8 by 8) for March at Rs. 18-8; B. Twills for March at Rs. 48-4; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 54, for March at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54-12.

For Egypt and the Levant.—Twill Sugar Bags (6 by 8) 2-1|2 lbs. for April-June at Rs. 54-4; Grainsacks (5 lbs.) for February and 15th March at Rs. 111.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for March at Rs. 48-4, for March-June at Rs. 49 to Rs. 48-12, for April-June at Rs. 48-8, for May at Rs. 48-8; No. 2 Twills for Ready at Rs. 52; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 54, for March at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54-12.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for July-September and August-September at Rs. 49, for November-December at Rs. 47-8; Woolpacks for February at Rs. 2-5-6, for March at Rs. 2-5-6 to Rs. 2-6, for April-June and April-July at Rs. 2-6, for May-July at Rs. 2-5-5-6, for July at Rs. 2-6; Woolpacks (12 lbs.) for March at Rs. 2-7-6 basis.

For Burmah and the Straits.—E. Bags for February at Rs. 41-4, for 15th March at Rs. 40-8, for March at Rs. 40, Hy. Cees (2" green) for February at Rs. 51-4 to Rs. 54 striped basis: Hy. Cees (42" unhemmed) for February at Rs. 53 to Rs. 55 basis, for 15th March at Rs. 51 to Rs. 53 basis, for March at Rs. 51 basis, for 15th April at Rs. 50 basis; Hy. Cees for February at Rs. 50-12 to Rs. 51-8, for March at Rs. 49-12, for April at Rs. 50, for April-June at Rs. 48-8, for July-September at Rs. 48, for October-December at Rs. 48 to Rs. 48-4, for October-March at Rs. 47 to Rs. 47-8, for January-March at Rs. 47 to Rs. 48; A. Twills (saffy sewn) for March at Rs. 61.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—Light Cee Bags for October-December at Rs. 44; Hy. Cees for March at Rs. 55, for October-December at Rs. 48-4 to Rs. 49-8; B. Twills for March at Rs. 48-4, for March-June at Rs. 49, for April-June at Rs. 48-8, for May at Rs. 48-8, for July-September at Rs. 48; Liverpool Twills for February at Rs. 54, for March at Rs. 54 to Rs. 54-12, for April-June at Rs. 54, for July-September at Rs. 53-8.

Hessians.—Although no great volume of business has been done forward, there has been a steady demand for widths and weights for near and also March deliveries, and rates have been well maintained in all positions.

40"—8 ozs. for Ready and February at Rs. 14-7 to Rs. 14-5 to Rs. 14-8, for March at Rs. 14-7 to Rs. 14-5 to Rs. 14-8.

40"—7-1|2 ozs. for Ready and February at Rs. 14-5 to Rs. 14-6, for April-June and July-September at Rs. 14-6, for January-June at Rs. 14-2.

36"—10 ozs. 40" for Ready at Rs. 19-8 basis.

11 Porters for Ready and February at Rs. 18-14 to Rs. 18-12 to Rs. 19 to Rs. 18-14 to Rs. 19, for March at Rs. 18-13 to Rs. 18-11 to Rs. 18-14, for April-June at Rs. 18-12, for July-September at Rs. 19, for October-December and January-March at Rs. 18-4.

36"—10 ozs. 40" for Ready at Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 20 basis for early March at Rs. 19-8 basis, for March and April at Rs. 19 basis.

37"—10 ozs. 40" for February at Rs. 19 to Rs. 19-8 basis, for March at Rs. 18-14 to Rs. 19 basis, for April at Rs. 19 basis.

45"—11 ozs. for Ready at Rs. 49-14.

Wheat Bags for February at Rs. 21 to Rs. 21-6.

Bran Bags (20 ozs.) for February at Rs. 36, for October-March at Rs. 35-8."

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36. Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/4.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/4.
5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938. Rs. 103/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55. Rs. 107/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Tone of market:—Steady. Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/9; 1945/55. Rs. 107/2.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, March 1.

The Bombay Stock Exchange is closed today owing to transfer of cash shares and will remain closed to morrow owing to "Maha-Shivratri."

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY

Bombay, Mar. 1.
(in pounds sterling.)

Remittances during the week ending 26th February 1927.
Total Remittances from 1st April, 1926 to 26th February 1927.

Sterling purchased in India	1,195,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to (a) Home Treasury	23,425,000
Total	24,620,000

Note:
(a) Of this amount £1,425,000 represents remittance to meet sales of sterling.

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

The following are the fluctuations of Broach Gin Cotton rates of the bazar.
Opening 1-0 Rs. 303 1/2.
12-15 303 1/2 settlement rate.
1-30 Rs. 304 1/2.
2-45 Rs. 305.
4-0 Rs. 304 1/4.
5-15 Rs. 303 1/2.
6-30 Rs. 303 1/2.
Last 7-0 Rs. 303 1/2.
To-day's highest rate Rs. 307 1/2, lowest rate Rs. 302 3/4.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A public reading room has been started in the Camp Bazaar at Cannanore under the name of "Swami Sraddhanand Memorial Reading Room" the opening ceremony of which was performed lately by Swami Sugunananda Giri, a deciple of Sree Narayana Guru Swami, the accredited spiritual leader of the Thiyya community.

The next annual session of the Gopa (Yadava) Jatiya provincial Mahasabha will be held at Motihari (Champaran district) with great pomp from 16th to 18th March 1927. A large number of delegates is expected to congregate there and leading members of the community from the remotest corners of the various provinces like the Punjab, U. P., C. P. and Bengal are also expected to attend.

A Free Press Message from Calcutta dated Feb. 28 says:—

The Secretary, Hindu Mission announces that Dr. Hamidar Rahman, brother of Maulana Akram Khan, the well-known Bengal Muslim leader, has embraced Hinduism and has been renamed Sanbhusan Ganguli in the presence of Padamraj Jain, Swami Satyanand, Pandit Sankernath and others.

At the first Madras Provincial Scouts Conference, held at Madras resolutions were passed saying that in order to evolve the national aspect and stimulate national interest in scouting, an Indian Chief Commissioner should be appointed for all India and that suitable scout flags for India should be designed.—Free Press.

The opening ceremony of the D. A. V. High School, Delhi, was performed on Sunday evening under the presidency of Mr. Ganasham Das Birla, M.L.A.—Free Press.

DISCUSSION ON TURF ETHICS.

MR. C. N. WADIA'S EVIDENCE.

FURTHER HEARING OF LANGLEY-D'ARCY CASE.

The Langley D'Arcy case was resumed before Justice Kemp at the High Court yesterday.

Mr. Langley was further cross-examined by Sir Thomas Strangman.

In your instructions to Capt. D'Arcy you expressed a wish that public should have a bad opinion about some of your horses? I did not mean that. You may not have meant it. But those were your instructions. I did not care what opinion people had about them.

Your wishes included that those horses should be primarily run for the purposes of training?—Yes.

Was Jockey Burns aware of your wishes? I cannot say.

Presumably he was? I do not know. You can ask him.

Questioned regarding My Lord incident Mr. Langley said that he had given no instructions to D'Arcy regarding the administration of tonics to the horses. There was the Veterinary Surgeon who was to give tonics to the horses when necessary.

Did you give Capt. D'Arcy any instructions regarding the injections?

No.

A very usual method of administering tonics is by injections? Not by laymen. I have never done it in my life, and I would not think of doing it.

Did you ever give instructions to D'Arcy regarding tonics? I did in Bombay during the Bombay races.

When you saw the cut on My Lord you were very much shocked? Yes.

Your first impression was that the horse would not be fit to run the next day? That was not my first impression. My first impression was that the horse was injured.

One of the impressions you formed was that the chances of the horse winning the next day would be prejudiced? Yes, might be jeopardised.

I take it you have a quick temper? I don't think I have.

You will admit that you became heated? I was annoyed.

Very annoyed? I was annoyed.

And that annoyance was increased by D'Arcy not telling you how the cut was caused? Yes it did.

Your anger was increased rather than diminished? I don't think it did.

Did the idea of doping trouble your mind? How could it?

It did not strike me at all.

You knew a rumour had got about that D'Arcy had doped your horses? I heard the rumour that Capt. D'Arcy had doped my horse. I don't mean to say that there were no rumours.

The rumours were about improper conduct? Something which involved improper conduct.

Sir Thomas then read a report from a newspaper in which references were made to the malpractices of a trainer.

Askekd if the malpractice referred to doping. Mr. Langley said: Not necessarily. It would refer to some malpractice.

Can you mention some malpractices? They are defined in the rules of the W.I.T. Club.

The malpractices include doping? It is definitely stated as something which would increase the speed of the horses.

You don't suggest that what D'Arcy did came within the rule? I do not think.

If that was the rumour referred to in the newspaper, it was incorrect? It was.

The circulation of that rumour was a serious thing for D'Arcy? Yes, unless it was contradicted by the W.I.T. Club or someone in authority.

And the most effective contradiction would be from you? It refers to the W.I.T.C. and therefore they should be the people to make the contradiction.

They would be guided by what you tell them? To a certain extent.

To a very large extent, I take it? It would depend to a very large extent if I accused him.

Had you suggested that there was no foundation in the rumour the other stewards would have agreed? I don't know. I did say so to the Stipendary Steward.

Did he ask you about doping? No. I did not mention it.

The defamation you complain of is the publication of D'Arcy's letter to the Stewards? The publication and also the rumours.

Were you satisfied that D'Arcy was responsible for the rumours? Yes, at the time.

Why was it not mentioned in your plaint? I don't know.

The publication of the letter in the press was a most serious thing? Yes.

THE LAST STRAW.

It was the last straw, the determining factor? Yes.

Do you suggest that your reputation was lowered in the estimation of the stewards? It would have been if I had not taken this action. They would not believe it if I took this action.

You were a Steward at the time? Yes, and even now I am.

Were you a member of the managing committee in 1926-27? Yes.

And you were reelected for 1927-28? Yes, only a few days ago.

Re-examined by Sir Chimanlal Mr. Langley said that he had not explained to the Stewards his grounds for dismissing Capt. D'Arcy, because that would have been unpleasant for both parties.

Capt. D'Arcy's statement that "I would be compelled to publish some of the turf practices of one of our leading Stewards" in his letter to the Stewards meant that witness was guilty of a malpractice.

Col. Findlay the official handicapper of the W.I.T.C. was the next witness for the plaintiff.

Examined by Sir Chimanlal, the witness said that he had heard no complaint about Mr. Langley during his experience.

Referring to D'Arcy's letter to the Stewards complained of by Mr. Langley, Counsel asked what impression it conveyed to witness about Mr. Langley.

Sir Thomas objected saying that the witness was not a Steward.

His Lordship overruled the objection.

Witness replied it meant that he had palpably done something against the rules of the Club.

Proceeding, witness said that the Poona race course was undoubtedly a very bad one and horses were likely to break down. It was not against the rules of racing for an owner not to wind up the horses for certain races or certain season. Nor was it improper to enter a horse in a race in which it was unlikely to win. Even unfit horses were frequently run for the sake of giving them experience and training. The owner had no duty to the public beyond that every horse should be ridden out to the satisfaction of the Stewards. Witness would not drop the handicap for a stayer if it was not wound up and if it was run in a sprint race.

Is it the duty of an owner to advertise the form of his horses so that the public may correctly estimate their capabilities. It is the last thing they would do.

Even if the public are misled by the results of particular races, the owner is not guilty of any impropriety provided the jockey has done his best? That is so.

Further questioned, witness said he knew the horse Stanhope. He had a reputation for being unreliable in England. It was expressed by the expressions "a swine, "a rogue" or "bit of a dog". Witness now knew that Mr. Langley had paid £2000 for it. Witness' judgment would not have been affected if he had been told that only £1,500 was paid. The chief factor in determination of a handicap was the performances of the horse at home. The price one pays when importing it into India had nothing to do with it. The form of Stanhope was thoroughly exposed and witness knew everything about it. He also knew the two ponies San Fly and Double Up. Witness had originally placed them in the third division. Witness had a conversation with Mr. Langley about them in England. The latter asked him if he could place them in the second division to which he replied that he would have to look up their forms. He knew that Sierra Leone was run in Bombay.

Col. Findlay was then cross-examined by Sir Thomas Strangman.

An owner should not tell falsehoods to public about his horse? He is justified, if he is asked.

If he is not askekd then he should not tell a lie? He should not volunteer a lie.

Is this laid down in any text book? The racing world is not formed on text books.

Supposing a horse is fit to win a one mile race, is it proper to enter it in a six furlong race? Yes, for training.

If horses are fit, and you enter them in races unsuitablefor them, don't you think it would give the public a wrong impression? The racing public are not stupid. They know the forms of the horses.

Regarding Stanhope Langley's instructions to D'Arcy suggested that he should tell a falsehood? If he was asked.

The owner, I take it, should not tell falsehoods about his horses—Nobody has any business to ask questions to an owner. If he is asked, he is entitled to say any fairy tales.

Sir Thomas then questioned Col. Findlay with regard to the training and running of Mr. Langley's horses.

"I was to give the public a bad impression". Is this allegation of Capt. D'Arcy defamatory?—I am not well up in legal matters.

Does that convey a bad impression?—It does not convey a good one certainly.

What is conveyed by "the turf practices" referred to by Capt. D'Arcy?—It clearly implies corrupt practices.

MR. C. N. WADIA.

The next witness for the plaintiff was Mr. C. N. Wadia.

Examined by Sir Chimanlal, Mr. Wadia said that he was a Steward of the W.I.T.C. for 12 years, and owned and raced horses both here and in England. He had heard no complaint of impropriety against Mr. Langley.

Witness was asked details about the dispute referred to the Stewards in connection with Capt. D'Arcy's bills.

Sir Chimanlal wanted to put certain questions to Mr. Wadia to show that D'Arcy's allegation in his letter to the Stewards about Mr. Langley having started the doping rumours was defamatory, but His Lordship disallowed them.

Mr. Wadia was then cross-examined by Sir Thomas Strangman.

A horse owner is no more entitled to deceive than any other person in any other walk of life?—I should say not.

If a horse is fit for a six furlong race, do you think it fair to put him in a mile race? —I think it is perfectly fair.

I take it your outlook of racing is entirely different from that of the owner who bets?—Probably (Laughter).

You race to win and it is immaterial to you, what the public think of your horses? —The public have good reasons to think well of my horses, I should imagine.

MANY MEN, MANY IDEAS.

Unlike Mr. Langley who thinks that the worse opinion the public have of his horses, the better he will be pleased?—That is not my view. So many men, so many ideas (Laughter).

Sir Thomas then questioned Mr. Wadia about Mr. Langley's instructions to Capt. D'Arcy regarding Stanhope.

Do you think it fair for an owner to ask his trainer to tell people something which he does not believe to be true?—It is natural.

I ask you whether it is fair?—It depends on whether the trainer was asked as to how much a horse cost.

Would you instruct your trianer to give false information?—I should tell him to say nothing about it at all.

Further questioned, Mr. Wadia said that if the trainer was asked inconvenient questions about the form of the horse, the trainer has to get out of it the best way he could.

Sir Thomas: So, too, in regard to the Handicapper?—The Handicapper is on a different plane. He is a fair game for anything.

Is it legitimate to tell him an untruth? —It is not necessary to tell anything.

Would you advise your trainer to tell a lie?—I shhuld instruct him to say nothing at all.

Counsel then referred to Capt. D'Arcy's letter to the Stewards and asked witness what he thought of the allegation "I was to give the public a bad impression": Is it defamatory of Mr. Langley?—I don't think so.

In between "giving the public a bad impression" and his threat to expose "some of the turf practices" of Mr. Langley, do you find anything defamatory? —I think there is.

What?—The letter conveys that Mr. Langley gave instructions to D'Arey not to win at Poona.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

CASE AGAINST MR. NARIMAN

PLEA FOR MONTH'S POSTPONEMENT DISALLOWED

FIRST HEARING ON FRIDAY

Before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. V. F. Vicaji, Counsel for Mr. K. F. Nariman made an application for the postponement of the case against Mr. Nariman field by Mr. T. Harvey, for one month on the ground that Mr. Nariman was not in good health, and that his medical advisers had asked him to have rest for at least a month. If the case would be heard before that period Mr. Nariman would be required to work for collecting the necessary evidence and that would tell upon his health. Hence, the portponement of the case for a month was inevitably necessary.

Mr. Sherston-Baker who appeared for the complainant Mr. Harvey opposing the application said that Mr. Nariman was well enough to attend the Council and even to interrupt some Ministers. The defence had been given over three months to collect evidence and Mr. Baker said that in the interests of his client the case should be heard as early as possible.

His Worship after hearing arguments of both the sides fixed March 4 for the first hearing.

ALLEGED RAPE

Mr. I. N. Mehta, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court is investigating a case of alleged rape on the person of one Lachmibai, a woman residing at Walkeshwar in which one Sri Darshan is charged with the offence, and two others Shiv Charan and Sukya with aiding and abetting the first accused.

According to the prosecution story, it appears that the woman had pledged some vessels with the first accused and on the 5th February last, the first accused called over at the house of the complainant who resides with his aunt. Some dispute arose and an assault took place between the aunt and the complainant. The aunt lodged a complaint at the police station. Subsequently on the 7th February, the complainant lodged a complaint of being ravished by the first accused who was accordingly arrested. The case is proceeding.

HOCKEY.

AGA KHAN TOURNEY.

CUSTOMS WIN EASILY.

Tuesday's first match resulted in a narrow victory for the B.T.S. Old Boys over the B.B. & C.I. Rly. B team. It was an evenly contested game in which both sides showed up well. The first half was unproductive but after the interval Soares opened the scoring for his side. Not long after Rodrigues equalised for his side, and then a down struggle ensued for the winning goal. A little before the end P. D'Avoine got an opportunity and did not fail with his shot, full-time arriving with the Old Boys one goal ahead.

B.E.S. Old Boys ..... 2 goals
B.B. & C.I. Rly. "B" ..... 1 goal.

B.E.S. Old Boys:—Harper, Metcher and Jackson, Marshall, Allison and Meyers; Gilder, Allison, P. D'Avoine, L. D'Avoine and Soares.

B.B. & C.I. Rly. "B":—Leach; McCarthy and Richards; Coats, Corr and Reuben; Moore, Kaine, Rodrigues, Francis and Shambulingam.

Referees:—Messrs. Thornback and Bhattacharjee.

THE SECOND MATCH.

The Customs were too strong for the Parsi Cyclists whom they beat by five goals, but the game was not as uninteresting as the score seems to indicate. In the first half, the winners attacked determinedly, Hasset scoring early. After a little midfield play, the Customs were in their opponents' ring again and Davis scored three successive goals from close quarters. Half-time arrived with the Customs leading by four goals. The second half was more even and the Cyclists were frequently in the Customs ring, but Potts, Thomber and Lynn were a strong trio to beat. The Customs' forwards at the other end had several pots at goal, Mehta, however, saving well again and again. Midway in the period, Hasset broke away and after he had beaten the defence, Singlehurst burst in and notched the fifth and last goal.

Customs ..... 5 goals.
Parsi Cyclists ..... Nil.

CUSTOMS:—Couton; Thornber and Potts, Butter, Lynn and Richardson; Gerard, Hasset, Singlehurst, Davis and Clarke.

PARSI CYCLISTS:—Mehta; E. Mistry and Bharucha; Shroff, Pavri and Salkari; Jhaveri, G. Mistry, Pochkhanawalla, Umrigar and Baria.

Referees:—Messrs. Woods and Flight.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES

Rovers vs. Comrades at 4-15 p.m.

Lusitanians "A" vs. Salsette Amateurs at 5-30 p.m.

BOXING.

MILTON KUBES WINS.

BILLIMORIA RETAINS MODY BELT.

There was an interesting programme arranged for the Boxing tournament at the King Carnival Stadium last night when several stars were billed to appear. But there was much disappointment in store for the large crowd of fight fans who turned out to witness the show, for of the five fights only one went the full distance, the others ending in an unsatisfactory manner. The proceedings opened with a six round contest between Bal Taza and Tommy Pedro, the latter being disqualified in the last round for holding after repeated warnings. Milton Kubes met with a hearty reception when he entered the ring against Al Rivers. The latter showed surprising good form and fully extended the champion who won after ten good rounds. Rivers relied on lightning lefts and rights which invariably connected, but Kubes equalised matters by clever infighting. Matters went pretty evenly for the first eight rounds, then Kubes becoming businesslike attacked fiercely and knocked his opponent about the ring. The tenth round also went to the champion who received the verdict.

The next fight was one over fifteen rounds between J. Billimoria and Driver Coultas of Kirkee for the Mody Bantam Weight Championship Belt of India, the latter being the challenger. As far as the fight lasted it was closely contested, the holder perhaps leading by a little, but then Coultas ran into a wicked right which reached the solar plexus, and this caused him to double and take the count on the boards. There were some appeals for a foul blow, but these do not appear to have much foundation, as from the ring-side the blow looked to be perfectly fair. It was a lucky blow which put an end to a promising fight. The donor, who was himself present, was requested to present the belt which he did to Billimoria.

The Gunboat Jack-Joe Brennan fight did not materialise as the latter had called off at the last moment.

A letter from Brennan was read out in which he admitted his inability to meet such a class-boxer as Jack. Whereas Brennan's frank admission was a very sporting act, it would have been better if the public were notified earlier. Louis Housmann was produced to meet Gunboat Jack but the fight turned out to be a huge hoax and the referee put an end to it in the third round and awarded it to Jack.

In meeting Edgar Brighte, Digger Pugh was giving away a lot in weight, size and reach. The latter displayed a nasty temper at the outset when spoken by the referee about the size of his bandages. The first two rounds found Pugh covering up for most of the time, Brighte being obviously too good for him. In the third round he was sent down for a count of nine, and getting up was battered fiercely by Brighte. He went down again, and it appears that Brighte struck him when he was down for the referee promptly awarded the fight to Pugh. However, there are those who definitely assert that Pugh was off the referee promptly awarded the fight In any case it was very unsatisfactory to see the better man lose in this manner. There was a little difference of opinion on account of this between Pugh and a spectator which caused a little excitement. It must be very disappointing for Mr. Handy who arranges these shows to be let down so badly.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Afghan Independence Celebration, Taj Mahal, 5-30 p.m.
Aga Khan Hockey: 4-15 p.m. Rovers vs. Comrades, 5-30 p.m. Lusitanians 'A' vs. Salsette Amateurs.
H. E. the Governor opens the Prince of Wales Wards and Nurses Home G. T. Hospital, 5-30 p.m.
Maha Shivratri, Bank Holiday.

B. B. & C. I. RLY.

The Principal Mail and Express trains arrive and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

BOMBAY (Colaba).	Arrival	Departure
	H.M.	H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11 15	16 30
Gujarat Mail	7 25	20 45
Kathiawar Mail	8 35	21 05
Delhi Express	6 20	21 25
Express	12 35*	7 25

*Terminates at Church Gate.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions (other than those who have been empanelled in Case No. 5 and who have been asked to attend at the High Court on Thursday morning the 3rd instant at 11 o'clock) are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday afternoon the 3rd instant at 4 o'clock (S. T.).

BALVANT SANGIT MANDALI.

On account of "Maha Shivratri" holiday, Balvant Sangit Mandali has arranged to stage their new Drama "Rana Dundubi" at Elphinstone Theatre at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday).

GITA CLASS.

Swami Viswananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Santa Cruz, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagvat Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. (S. T.) to-day (Wednesday).

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

DR. DESHMUKH'S CANDIDATURE.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who is a candidate for the Bombay University seat in the local Council has been adopted by the Sind Congress Committee officially as their candidate.

TRADE SHOW OF "KESHAV KANT."

The Trade show of Mr. Manekial B. B. Patel's picture "Keshav Kant" (a Krishna production) will be given to-day (Wednesday) at 11 a.m. (S. T.):—

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day from 5 to 6 p.m. and from 6-30 to 7-45 p.m. Call Sign 2 FV. Wavelength 387 Metres. Sub-Station 2 KC will broadcast from 8 to 10 p.m. Wavelength 330 Metres.

SHRI SARASWATI SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

In honour of Maha Shivratri Festival a free Concert of Indian Music will be given by Prof. Kapleshwari Buva and his party at the Saraswati Sangit Vidyalaya Hall, Thakurdwar, to-day (Wednesday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Free passes will be issued to Hon. Members from the Vidyalaya.

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

3 p.m.—THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. I. Distance—1-1/4 miles.

GHURFA	1
MURTI	2
PRINCE JEHAN	3

3-30 p.m.—THE PALI HILL PLATE. Div. II Distance—1-1/4 miles.

NAYIF PASHA	1
CHEERIO	2
SHADHAN	3

4 p.m.—THE SWINDON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

LADY JUNIOR	1
BRIDAULT	2
SILVER CHARM	3

4-30 p.m.—THE MELTON PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

REALITY	1
NASSRAT	2
VERSHAN	3

5 p.m.—THE ST. PATRICK'S HANDICAP. Distance 6 furlongs.

SAINTLY SOVEREIGN	1
POLYCHROME	2
DALCASSIAN	3

5-30 p.m.—THE CHEVELY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

THE SLOAT	1
STARBOARD	2
VANQUEUR	3

6 p.m.—THE LEOPARDSTOUN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

HANNONIA	1
TRUE GRACE	2
VESINGTON PLANET	3

6-30 p.m.—THE MELTON PLATE. Div. II. Distance 6 furlongs.

MANECK BEG	1
HAWAD	2
COMPANY	3

SENEX'S DOUBLE:
SAINTLY SOVEREIGN and HANNONIA.

LATEST NEWS.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 1.

The All-India Khilafat Conference held its annual sitting at Lucknow in Rifan-i-Am Hall yesterday and day before. The President-elect Seth Abdulla Haroon, M.L.A., being absent Maulana Muhammad Shafee Daudi, M.L.A. presided in his stead. Several resolutions were passed notable among which were those expressing sympathy with the Chinese and urging the immediate recall of the Indian troops sent to China, protesting against the colonisation of Andamans by Moplahs and demanding their immediate repatriation to India, appointing a committee of ten to enquire into the causes of Hindu-Muslim tension, recommending autonomous form of government in Hedjaz and expressing disapproval of the present government there. Maulana Shaukat Ali's amendment proposing the formation of a committee of prominent Muslim members of the Council of State, Legislative Assembly and Provincial Legislatures to investigate the condition of Moplahs in the Andamans was also adopted. —A. P.

NEW DELHI, March, 1.

No less than 200 motions for reduction and cuts of budget grants have already been sent to the Legislative Department by the members of the Assembly. Most of them are from Nationalists, while Congressmen are limiting themselves to items of non-controversial interests. It is understood, however, that their motions in respect of larger items will be forthcoming soon after the Party comes to a decision which is not expected to be reached till Thursday for a reduction or a total omission of the grant under the head, 'Executive Council.' As many as eight motions have been sent in of which seven are from Nationalists and one from Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji (non-partyman).

NEW DELHI, March, 1.

The Congress party of the Assembly and the Council of State had a long discussion this evening on the conduct of two or three members who in spite of the party decision attended the tea party given by Lady Blackett on Saturday. It is reported that the matter was eventually dropped.—A. P.

So far only one cut is aimed at the Finance Department and that is of one rupee only by Sir Harisingh Gour to protest against the harsh administration of the Income Tax Department.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 1.

A serious communal fracas is reported from Bahadurganj, in the Ghazipur District. A civil case filed by the Hindus of the town for a declaration of rights to take processions with music before mosque has been pending in the court of the Subordinate Judge of Ghazipur for some time past. On 17th February the Subordinate Judge went to inspect the localities at Bahadurganj and shortly after his departure from the town a serious riot between Hindus and Muslims broke out. According to official statement the casualties consist of one killed and several injured.—A. P.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

MAY.

NEW YORK.

	March 1.
Previous Closing Rate	14.31
To-day's Opening Rate	14.38
Difference	+.07
To-day's Closing Rate	14.36
Difference	+.25

LIVERPOOL.

	March 1.
Previous Closing Rate	7.62
To-day's Opening Rate	7.66
Difference	+.04
To-day's Closing Rate	7.67
Difference	+.05

Sewri Closing	303	4	0
Khandi Closing	303	8	0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

	London Mar. 1.		
Silver Ready	26	4	0
Difference	0	2	0 higher.
Silver Forward	26	0	0
Difference	0	2	0 higher.

Tone of Market:—India bought.

CATTLE FARM IN DHARAMPUR STATE.

A deputation on behalf of the Bombay Humanitarian League comprising of Sheth Lallubhai D. Jhaveri, President, Messrs. Mangaldas M. Shah and Lallubhai K. Dalal, Hon. Secretaries and Mr. Jayantilal N. Manker Assistant Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League waited upon His Highness the Maharana Shri Vijaydevji Rana Maharaja Saheb of Dharampur on 20th ultimo, at Dharampur to discuss several humanitarian questions such as cattle preservation, cattle breeding under State supervision and the like, and to request His Highness to preside at the League's annual prize distribution gathering to be held in Bombay on 6th instant.

The Maharaja at the end of the interview promised the deputation favourable consideration to the question of opening a Cattle Farm in the State at a suitable opportunity and will preside at the Prize distribution gathering in Bombay.

MADRASEE UNION.

A general body meeting of the Madrasee Union, Bombay, will be held on Sunday, 6th instant at 3-30 p.m. (and not at 2 p.m. as intimated to members).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1927.

A WORD IN SEASON.

If the subjects of Indian States show healthy and welcome signs of pressing upon their Rulers the urgent need of granting them constitutional government and are busy holding conferences, the Rulers themselves have seen recently the necessity of meeting in informal conference presumably to discuss how to avoid a danger common to all of them. The change from a policy of non-intervention to that of undue and vexatious interference on the part of the Paramount Power as exhibited in its dealings with Nabha and most recently with Hyderabad has naturally made the Princes apprehensive. As the Patiala Conference indicates they are considering how to counteract this new move on the part of the Government of India whose head in his speeches talks of continued belief in and adherence to the principle of non-intervention while the process of Europeanising the personnel of the higher official ranks by "lent" British officers continues to make rapid progress. More than a dozen such officers are to be imposed on Hyderabad and the protests of the Nizam against such a step, which is ruinous to his exchequer and absolutely contrary to the wishes of his people, seem to have had no effect. Rulers of other States can be expected to view this particularly odious form of interference naturally with grave disapproval and bitter resentment. They should realise, however, that their subjects would share that disapproval and that resentment much more markedly than they have in some cases actually done if the Princes were to seek to retain their loyalty and affection for the Ruling Houses by showing a tendency to fall in line with the spirit of the times and liberalising their administration.

The Indian Princes ought to realise by this time that if they do not move along with the times, if they choose to remain blind to the effect of the onward surge of democracy in British India as also in their own territories, their subjects can have no option but gradually to become indifferent to the rights and privileges which their Rulers enjoy. Fortunately, matters have not yet come to such a pass that there is between the subjects of Indian States and their Rulers an unbridgeable gulf of hostility and mutual suspicion. On the contrary, thanks to the beneficent activities and the genuine desire to meet the aspirations of their subjects on the part of some few Princes who serve as an exception to the general rule, the tendency in Indian India as well as in British India on the part of the public is to wish that the legitimate treaty rights and other privileges of the Princes are respected by the Paramount Power.

This is just the opportune moment for the Princes, therefore, to show that they are unwilling to be made cat's-paws in the design of postponing the grant of genuine self-government to the Indian people in which British officialdom is engaged, to let it be known that they see through the game of playing them off against the people in which the Paramount Power indulges and to win over the sympathy of their subjects as also the good wishes of the people of British India to their side by taking practical steps to convince the public that they are willing of their own accord to replace autocratic rule by constitutional government. The Princes need have no fear that a Swaraj Government, which is bound eventually to exercise the duties and enjoy the powers of the present Government of India, will be hostile to their Order or averse to the continued existence of their States as autonomous ruling units of a Federal India. But a self-governing India will not tolerate the continuance of autocratic methods of rule and the favourableness of its attitude to the Ruling Princes will vary in accordance with the willingness on the part of the latter to rid themselves of mediaeval conceptions of government. The earlier they do so, the quicker they show their willingness to fall into line, the better for them; otherwise, they are in danger of being swept away, thanks to their blind obstinacy, by the onward wave of democracy which neither their self-regarding efforts nor those of the British bureaucracy can hold in check.

DR. MALAN'S DIFFICULTIES.

The South African Settlement is being adversely criticised by the Die-Hards amongst the White settlers and although the South African Press as a whole shows a spirit of sympathy and appreciation of Dr. Malan's difficulties in making the Settlement acceptable to the anti-Asiatics, the strength of the anti-Asiatic feeling is by no means so attenuated as to render the smooth working out of the Agreement reached at the Round Table Conference possible in the atmosphere of prejudice with which the White settlers, particularly in Natal, regard the Indian question. Dr. Malan, fully supported by General Hertzog, will have to try hard when he attempts to surmount this prejudice because rank anti-Asiatics like Mr. Tielmann Roos have evidently not lessened the hostility with which they regard every possibility of giving the Indians in South Africa an honourable and self-respecting status in that country. To Mr. Tielmann Roos and his friends the feature of the Agreement which will appear most satisfactory is the voluntary repatriation of Indians with an additional financial inducement to leave the country. What they dislike most is the possibility of the "repatriates" being allowed the choice of returning again within three years. But it is to be hoped that the broadened outlook now entertained by General Hertzog and Dr. Malan in regard to the Indian question will help the ministerialists in the Union Parliament to check the rabid tendency amongst the extremist White settlers to find little good in the Agreement. India on her part recognises that it has brought her some little relief, but she also knows that she will have to keep a vigilant attitude in regard to this matter, because the anti-Asiatic feeling in South Africa is a factor always to be reckoned with. During the course of the speeches on the resolution moved in the Council of State by Sir Dinshaw Wacha appreciating the results achieved by the Government of India's Delegation to South Africa, Sir Phiroze Sethna remarked that they "dared not ask for more for fear of risking what they had already secured." This admission on his part only strengthens the popular contention in this country that all we can say to South Africa just now is "For this little relief much thanks". We must not forget that it is only a little relief and we must watch carefully the development of the "assisted emigration" process. This country ought not for a moment tolerate the idea that "South Africa returned" Indians can, like a cargo of cattle, be shipped by arrangement either to the Straits Settlements or to Ceylon. The Agreement, if it is to be worked out in a liberal spirit, will require the presence in Cape Town of a responsible official deputed by the Government of India, but the suggested appointment of Sir George Paddison as the first "Agent" from India will be absolutely contrary to the wishes of Indian opinion. What India ardently desires is that an Indian of mature experience and recognised political status should hold this appointment. Mr. Sastri may not go for considerations of health, but there are other Indians of eminence available for this extremely important post. But if the Government of India must make their choice for it from official ranks, why should they not select Mr. Bajpai who is an official with first-hand knowledge of the political and other disabilities of the South African Indians?

A CRUSHING REJOINDER.

The British Government have been paid back in their own coin. When they complained to the Soviet authorities in their Note that anti-British propaganda was carried on by Soviet officials they little thought that the Soviet would point out that it was a case of the pot calling the kettle black. In a spirited reply the Soviet Government refute absolutely the allegation that they have infringed the Agreement of 1922 between the two countries and refer to the British Government's habit of making wholesale reproaches for the last three years and a half without informing the Soviet authorities in every case immediately when they thought the Agreement was infringed. And yet the Agreement enjoined upon Britain to do this. The Soviet reply therefore asserts that it is Britain and not Russia who has infringed the Agreement. It points out that when Britain did make an individual accusation, as in the case of the Zinovieff letter, its charges proved baseless, as the letter was found to be a forgery. What British politicians like Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Churchill will find it hard to swallow is the bitter pill administered to them in the reply which refers to the "delusions" they entertain about the "omni-presence and omni-potence" of so-called Soviet agents. With telling force the reply points out that the Agreement does not limit the freedom of speech and of Press within the borders of either country and considers that bringing published and verbal utterances into the scope of the Agreement is an unjustifiable extension of it. Let Lord Birkenhead and his friends say the most abusive things outside Russia about the Soviet. The Soviet authorities do not mind it, much less do they threaten the rupture of trade and diplomatic relations. But the mighty British Government who affect to despise the Soviet show by their manner that they are afraid of it. It will be difficult for them to get out of the ridiculous position they have landed themselves in. They will be better advised to revise their views and make an honourable peace with the Soviet instead of looking upon it as a Pariah. That the snub administered by the Soviet has gone home is indicated in the announcement by Sir Austen Chamberlain in the Commons on Monday that the British Government did not propose to reply to the Soviet Note. This is the only course they can take in the circumstances as they have really no reply to make. They tried to bully and bluff the Soviet but the effort has failed ignominiously. The Soviet has not even taken them seriously. The "Daily News" aptly describes its attitude when it compares it to that of an urbane headmaster "rebuking more in sorrow than in anger, the foolish escapade of a rebellious schoolboy."

THE COTTON TARIFF BOARD REPORT.

It is sad to reflect that through a split in the popular vote the majority report of the Select Committee which practically embodied the suggestions of the Tariff Board including the Preference Clause has been passed by the Legislative Assembly. In the meanwhile interest centres in the report of the Cotton Tariff Board. This report has been submitted to the Government of India and there is a good deal of speculation as to its probable contents. There are several confidential whispers from men who think themselves to be in the know assuring their friends as to the trend of the report. Whether any or all of these prophesies come true or not, the fact remains that the withholding of the report of the Cotton Textile Tariff Board for so long a time is causing a genuine anxiety to all those concerned. Sir Charles Innes gave a most unsatisfactory reply in the Assembly when asked about the date of publication of the report. He replied in evasive language that Government were considering the matter. The appointment of this Board was due to the urgent representations of the millowners to the effect that immediate and early measures were necessary if the textile industry was to be saved from a grave disaster. The fact that the Government of India have allowed one budget to come up for discussion before considering the report of the Tariff Board shows that they at least are not alive to the urgency of the problem. If the report is published after a month or so, the discussion on it can take place at the Simla session and the proposals regarding any duty or protection may be brought forward at the time of the 1928 budget—a very quick way of disposing of matters which are considered so very vital to a leading industry! In the meanwhile the rational question is: what are the millowners doing to urge the Government to expedite the report or to mark their condemnation of the Government's dilatoriness?

FOREST GRIEVANCES OF THE PRESIDENCY

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(BY S. G. WARTY).

I

It was on the 30th July, 1924, that the Government of Bombay accepted a resolution moved in the Legislative Council for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the forest grievances of the ryots of the Bombay Presidency and submit suggestions for their redress. Government took six months to take action in the matter and finally on the 26th of January, 1925, announced the personnel of the Committee, as also the terms of reference. The report of this Committee has now been submitted to Government and is also published for the information of the public.

The Committee's chairman was Mr. Edie, Chief Conservator of Forests, and the other members were all non-official members of the Council. In addition, the Conservator of the Circle visited by the Committee was for the time being i.e., so long as that visit lasted, co-opted a member of the Committee. The report of the Committee now actually consists of two reports, the report of the official members and the report of the non-official members, and between the two reports there is a wide divergence of opinion.

DEFECTIVE CONSTITUTION.

When the Committee was first appointed, this writer had expressed his strong condemnation of the constitution of the Committee in the columns of the Press. The foremost objection taken was in regard to the appointment of a Forest official as chairman of the Committee. It was the Forest Department and its treatment of the ryots that were under trial before the Committee, and while some representation to the Department in the personnel of the Committee was not to be shut out, the appointment of the Chief Conservator of Forests himself as chairman of the Committee was by no means conducive to the object for which the Committee was appointed, and was also against the best constitutional practice. It is true that the non-official members all bear testimony to the extremely sympathetic and patient manner in which Mr. Edie as Chairman conducted the proceedings of the Committee; but such praise is always conventional; and besides, even they, recognise the legitimacy of the objection on principle, to the appointment of an official as Chairman.

INFORMAL PROCEEDINGS.

There was another defect also in regard to the Committee's work. In their resolution appointing the Committee, Government desired that "the proceedings of the Committee should be of an informal nature and that no formal evidence should be recorded." This expressed desire of Government was indirectly an indication of the very little importance they attached to the inquiry itself. An inquiry conducted on such lines could not fail to be incomplete and inconclusive, and it was no wonder that the people at large regarded it as something in the nature of a farce.

The non-official report pertinently points out that there exists a well-grounded belief among the people that so far as forest grievances are concerned "no redress would ever be given to them," and that "nothing would come out of the Committee." In one of the written applications submitted to the Committee, the applicants clearly expressed themselves as follows: "Any man with a sense of self-respect will feel so much annoyed at the forest grievances that he would come to think that these grievances would never be redressed without violence." In some places, it was at the persuasion of the non-official members that witnesses cared to appear before the Committee.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Judging from the inherent defects in the constitution of the Committee and its method of procedure, it was a foregone conclusion that the report of the Committee would not be satisfactory. The official report is in the main a long denial or explanation of the various grievances regarding which complaints had been made. It could not but be such a one. Is it ever possible that the officials in Government service, and belonging to the Department itself would recognise any serious defects in their own administration? According to them, their administration, if not quite, is at least nearly perfect. And further, it is always difficult to say whether they speak out really what they think. Their expressed views are generally such as would accommodate the mind of Government as it then exists. If even such a high officer as Sir Lawless Hepper was on his own testimony liable to issue "prosperous" reports of the Development Department evidently to satisfy the Government taste, what could be expected of Forest officials who are far away from the headquarters of Government and habituated merely to act to orders? Yet even to these official minds, the enquiry brought such challenging evidence of the serious nature of certain of the grievances that they could not shut their eyes completely to it in their report.

THE NON-OFFICIAL REPORT.

Which is the main report and which the minority report? Government would have

(Continued on page 8.)

FAMINE IN DHARWAR DISTRICT.

By R. S. HUKERIKAR.

I was deputed by the Dharwar District Congress Committee to study the condition of the rayats in Navalgund Taluka, the eastern side of this district, in the third week of February. I visited personally 25 villages, interviewed a number of rayats and gathered the following information:

FAILURE OF CROP.

Jowar is the main kharif crop. Up to November it was in excellent condition but owing to failure of rains at the eleventh hour, the crop has miserably failed. The maximum reaped by four or five villages can be at the most four annas. The remaining villages have reaped less than two annas. As the Government communique says it is true that there would have been bumper crops. But as it is, the average kharif crop of the Taluka cannot be valued at more than two annas.

The rabbi crop consists of wheat, cotton and karadi in small quantity. The whole of this crop is a total failure throughout the Taluka. The average of this crop cannot be more than one anna. It must also be remembered that owing to the fall of price in cotton, the rayat cannot realise as much as he used to, during the last four or five years. Both the crops together cannot fetch even the price of the seeds sown and the cultivation of lands.

SCARCITY OF FODDER AND WATER.

It is true that the villages which had sown kharif crop have got sufficient fodder. But others have not got any and they have no money to purchase. Besides the wheat and Jowar husk which is also equally essential for cattle in this part are not available. The rayats have to bring it from outside at a very high price.

As I have said above fodder is available in many villages but husk is not available. There is scarcity of water throughout the Taluka. People are selling their cattle to realise money for the maintenance but the prices have gone down.

There is scarcity of water throughout the Taluka. Most of the tanks are already dry. Some of the villages have to go to a distance of two miles even for ordinary water. By the end of March, the condition will be worse.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Government say in their communique that there is no question of unemployment. But this statement is not true. In every village I visited I found a number of people had migrated. They have gone to Malanad talukas where they get some employment. Here they are paid in kind. It may be true that in some cases the P.W.D. may not get labourers but it is not because there is no unemployment but because the payment in kind is more valuable to them than in cash. Besides, the wages offered by the P.W.D. are very low. The unemployment will be very keenly felt in March, April and May when even in Malanad there is no employment.

I give below the actual condition of a few villages to illustrate the above statements.

Arekurahatti: Population 1,200. About 300 have already left the village. There is no sufficient fodder. Water is to be brought from a distance of one mile. The failure of crops is continuous for the last four years. There is a co-operative society but it is in a very, bad condition because it cannot collect its dues.

Padesur: The average crop is not even one anna. Half the people have gone out for employment. Water has to be brought from a distance of two miles. The condition of the co-operative society is not good.

Karlawad: Population 700. Nearly half have migrated. No good crops during five or six years. Water is to be brought from a distance of two miles even for ordinary purposes. The co-operative society has almost come to a standstill.

Naganur:—Population 800. About 300 have gone out. There were 450 cattle of which only 38 are with the people now. There were about 81 milch cows and she-buffaloes. But now there are only three. About one-fourth of the land is lying fallow. About one-half was sown but did not yield anything.

Kadadahalli: Population 250, of whom only 50 are now in the village. There is no water. The tank is not in good condition. People cannot get any loan from the society. Only 10 per cent. cattle exist.

Jaoorn: Population 865. About 400 have migrated. There is water in the tank just for a month more. Rabbi crop was sown in 2,707 acres but 2,000 became dry for want of rains. The kharif crop is about two annas and the rabbi about one anna.

Shanawad: Population 960 of whom about 500 have migrated. The average crop is two annas. There is no employment for the people.

Notes of the Day.

Always Willing To Help.

Whoever said that Britain only protests peace but acts as if it was always necessary to keep the powder dry? To all such critics, in the opinion of the Tory Press at least, the reply of the Baldwin Government to President Coolidge's invitation, couched in terms quite familiar to British diplomacy, ought to prove is the idea entertained by Pacifists everywhere that Britain is insincere! France may bluntly refuse to look upon with favour at the Coolidge plan of a special conference on Naval Disarmament. Italy may reject it contemptuously. The British way is suave and persuasive. There is a great deal of activity now in British dock-yards but Britain is quite willing to talk about Naval Disarmament if only Coolidge will remember that there are certain conditions, certain limitations to these pourparlers. If he will only remember not to mix up his own particular show with the grand welfare work for humanity at Geneva conducted by the League under the good auspices of Britain and France, if he will only take into account Britain's special "geographical" difficulties, all will be well. Britain will be ready to discuss with America all manner of Disarmament questions keeping in mind, of course, the vital point that in her case these matters "require careful adjustment." It is a significent commentary upon this special type of sincerity that the Irish Free State has not yet concurred in its exhibition.

A Thorough Exposure.

Lord Birkenhead in his speech at Birkenhead on Sunday explained how the Government of which he was a member had to decide "a month ago whether their countrymen were to suffer under the existing conditions in China." They resolved, patriotic and far-seeing Englishmen as they are, to take "reasonable and moderate precautions for protecting the British community from being destroyed and their property from being looted." Thus does Lord Birkenhead in a style peculiar to him annotate and amplify what is called in the Tory Press Sir Austen Chamberlain's policy of peace. There are other patriotic Britishers, however, who see in it a policy of peace to which are added "Bluff, Bounce and Bullying" and they consider, do these millions of British working classes that that policy has broken down. Their point of view as explained in the latest issue of "Lansbury's Labour Weekly" is one which Indian opinion can thoroughly appreciate. "Pay no heed" says the Labour journal "to the time-worn lies which precede every war—'Women and children in danger'—There is no danger to any single human being in China if only the British Government will do the right thing,—recognise the full and complete independence of China and at once recall all troops and armaments." This is the kind of language which makes all blue-blooded Empire builders despair of the future of the British race and its mission to do good wherever possible in the whole world.

The Ryot's Plight.

The President's ruling was responsible for making it impossible for Mr. Jairamdas to move an adjournment of the Bombay Legislative Council to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, the acute famine conditions which, however are getting worse all over the Presidency. The people's representatives in the local legislature will do well repeatedly to force a discussion of the subject to ascertain what immediate help the Government propose to give to the famine-stricken ryots. In Dharwar and Bijapur, as our correspondents have been reporting after a tour of inspection of the affected areas, the ryots' condition is so pitiable that unless immediate steps are taken to help them, it will be too late to save many of them from succumbing to the starvation or death facing them. At present they are forced to move in a vicious circle. If a village has a Co-operative Credit Society, they can not get a Takavi advance from Government because the latter expect them to be helped by the Society, and the Society has to ask them to go elsewhere for assistance because it generally finds that it has loaned out its capital to the last pie. Why can not the Government appoint a committee to inquire into the ryots' difficulties immediately?

Not Their Fault!

An opportunity to express the strong feeling of resentment which the popular representatives are obliged to harbour against the continued indifference of officialdom to the need of promptly mitigating the famine conditions, was seized by Mr. Amritlal Sheth yesterday when he proposed the omission of the total demand for Land Revenue in the budget. When the legislature is debarred from debating the question by the presidential ruling that famine conditions are not an urgent matter of public importance, this is the only course available for those legislators who feel about the matter keenly. Mr. Chatfield's contemptuous reference to the habit of the Dhanduka people of eating grass-corn in ordinary times earlier during the session was countered by Mr. Sheth with an apt reminder to him that famine conditions for the proverbially poor Dhanduka district were normal times. Mr. Chatfield's defence yesterday of his previous remarks show what a wide gulf separates the official mentality from the popular one. This official thinks that it is not the fault of the Government if the people are poor. Mr. Chatfield's conception of the duties of the State is mediaeval. Every progressive State in the world does think that it is its business to endeavour to help its people get rid of their poverty. It does think that it is its fault if they remain poor. Is the State in India to absolve itself from this responsibility simply because it is in alien hands?

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEFEAT.

CUT ON CONTRACT CONTINGENCIES CARRIED.

DISCUSSION ON FAMINE CONDITIONS.

When the Council assembled on Tuesday, Mr. Sheth's motion for the omission of the demand under land revenue, led to a prolonged discussion on the famine conditions of the Presidency.

However, the surprise of the day was the motion of Mr. Swami-Narayan for a substantial cut under contract contingencies which was carried by a majority.

Several motions for omission and reduction were withdrawn by the members themselvse.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

The Bombay Legislative Council met at noon on Tuesday, full two hours earlier than usual, in order to facilitate the attendance of the members at the Government House Garden party in the afternoon. It is understood that the members of the Swaraj Party will, in a body, abstain from participating in the annual function in deference to Party obligations and the precedent established. The Swarajists' group in the Council, however, has not made it a party question. The choice has been left to individual discretion. It has further transpired that most of the members of the Responsivist Party do not intend to be present at the Government Garden party.

The President took his seat punctually at 12 noon but the proceedings could not be commenced at once for want of a quorum which require the presence of at least 25 members. Strangely enough the Government Members seem to have cultivated a fashion, in the New Council, to be in their seats at least a couple of minutes after the President has been in his seat. Government members need not be reminded of the fact that they are setting a bad example to the new members in the House. Surely the House owes Some more courtesy to the Chair than is ordinarily shown. The fact becomes the more irresistible when it is remembered that before the President arrives in the House, the Council Bell rings for full five minutes to give time to the members to take their seats in time.

DULL DEBATES.

The debates on motions for reduction or omission in the Budget grants, were boringly dull. Most of the speakers, including, notably the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, Messrs F. G. H. Anderson, H. L. Painter and Mr. G. Wiles, seemed to have resolved to mutter their speeches to themselves. There were many complaints made to the President against the inaudibility of the speeches, but to no avail. The visitors in their galleries were quite disgusted with the humdrum proceedings and parlourr speeches and left the Council Hall early. Members were leaning on the benches in front of them in futile expectation of catching a few words from all those whisperings in the House. The representatives of the Press were hopelessly handicapped in their work. The inaudibility on the Government side was quite miscalculated in its effects. Had it come a day earlier, it would have made a very strong case in favour of a new Council Hall and the Finance Member would have been spared a lengthy and unconvincing explanation of his project.

Several motions either for total omission or partial reduction in the grants were proposed by the members of popular parties and withdrawn ultimately after a parade of speeches. The important business of the day was a cut of Rs. 11,936 proposed by Mr. Swaminarayan in the expenditure on contract contingencies. To the surprise of the official benches, the cut motion was carried by a majority of votes. The absence of many nominated members must have been responsible for this victory of popular opinion.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

When the quorum was formed the House at once plunged into the discussion of motions intended to reduce or omit Budget grants. Mr. Amritlal Dalpatbhai Sheth (Ahmedabad District) set the ball rolling by moving the omission of the total demand of Rs. 51,86,000 for Land Revenue (Reserved).

PEOPLE EATING GRASS-CORN.

Explaining the purpose of the proposed cut, Mr. Sheth told that it was his intention to draw the attention of the House to the extreme famine conditions prevailing in many parts of the Presidency. He owed an explanation to the House and particularly to Mr. G. E. Chatfield, the Commissioner, Northern Division. When Mr. Chatfield told the House the other day that poor people in Dhandhuka Taluka were in the habit of eating grass-corn even in ordinary times, he (Mr. Chatfield) was only relating the report of the situation he had heard. He never meant to justify the condition nor to draw any inference from it. The people in Dhandhuka Taluka, the speaker went on, were proverbially poor. Almost permanent famine conditions existed in that Taluka. The people were eating grass-corn even in the days of harvest. Mr. Sheth contended that it was a crime on the part of the Government to tolerate that condition. He requested the Government to find some permanent solution to almost unsurmountable problems that were staring the poor people of Dhandhuka in the face. It was high time, he concluded, the Government stirred in the matter.

REVISION SURVEY.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri District) criticised the revision survey done by the Government without whatsoever regard to the interests of poor agriculturists.

It was a folly, the speaker argued, on the part of the Government to increase the assessment on land before the report of the Settlement Committee was out. It was a pity that the poor peasantry was hard hit.

Feelings ran a bit high in the House when Mr. Surve accused the Government members of a breach of promise.

The Finance Member sprang to his fact and asked the Honorable Member to withdraw his statement or to explain it. The difficulty became greoter owing to the fact that Mr. Surve was speaking in peasants' Marathi and the Finance member was retorting in King's English. The misunderstanding was at last composed, thanks to the timely intervention of the President. Mr. Surve took his statement back subject to reference to Council reports.

Mr. M. G. Bhosle (West-Khandesh) attacked the unrepressive measures of the Forest Department. In his opinion, those measures were whipping the poor agriculturists into a state of despondency.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, Commissioner, Northern Division, ungrudgingly submitted that the people in Dhandhuka Taluka were extremely poor. He, however, disagreed from Mr. Amritlal Sheth in the latter's belief that the Government alone were responsible for the conditions of poverty. It was no fault of the Government, he argued, if the people were poor. He assured the House that the Government were doing their level best to help the poor people in Dhandhuka Taluka in all possible ways.

Mr. V. N. Jog (Dharwar District) joined with his predecessors in laying stress upon the straitened conditions of poor agriculturists.

Mr. H. L. Painter, the Commissioner, Southern Division, Belgaum, was extremely inaudible. Not a word out of his mutterings travelled so far as the Press gallery.

"TONGUE-DIARRHOEA".

Rao Saheb D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) expressed this annoyance at the tongue-diarrhoea that had overtaken most of the speakers in the House. His objection was that nothing tangible was going to come out of the lengthy futile discussions. He requested the House to discuss some practical proposals that would cope with the proverty in the Presidency.

Mr. S. A. Sardesai (Bijapur District) narrated the famine experiences of the Bijapur District. The speakker was inaudible to the entire House and especially to the Press Gallery.

Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Satara District) described the condition of peasants in Satara District. The peasants there, he told, were very prudent in husbanding their resources. The consumption of liquor was very low in Satara District as compared with many other districts. And yet the agriculturists were not doing well. That clearly showed that the agriculture of the District was not in a satisfactory condition.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, Poona, in his explanation informed the House that the land was taxed not in proportion to its area but in proporton to its capacity to yield crops when used in the best possible way. His further remarks could be heard by very few. It seemed that the Government members had made it a point not to be audible at any cost. Even the Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Executive Councillor, could not break from his colleagues and raise his voice a little louder.

Mr. Amritlal Sheth asked permission of the House to withdraw his cut motion. The permission was consequently granted.

CONTRACT CONTINGENCIES.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District) then proposed a cut of Rs. Rs. 11,936 in the Contract Contingencies amounting to Rs. 2,11,936. This Speaker argued that the prices of articles had fallen down and it was only just if the expenditure was reduced by at least 5 per cent.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahmedabad Millowners' Association) also held that the prices had considerably fallen down and there was no reason to keep the expenditure on Contract Contingencies unaltered. He asked the Government to accept the small cut in order to give a practical proof of their bona fides that they were also prepared to bring about retrenchment.

CUT MOTION CARRIED.

On demand of Mr. Naraindas Bechar, a division was granted on the cut motion. 39 members voted for the proposed reduction and 33 voted against. Mr. Swaminarayan's motion for a cut of Rs. 11,936, was finally declared carried.

EXPENDITURE ON ADMINSTRATION.

Mr. K. S. Firodea then moved a reduction of Rs. 2,00,000 from the charge of administration Rs. 25,23,000. The Speaker pointed out that there was an addition of Rs. 2,00,000 in the expenditure on that score, which is not be accounted for. When the whole House was crying for retrenchment it was unwise on the part of the Government to increase expenditure like that.

Mr. G. Wiles, the Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Bombay, explained why there had been an increase, after which the mover withdrew the reduction motion with the sanction of the House.

Several motions for omission and reduction were then withdrawn by the members themselves.

The House adjourned at 3-30 p.m. till Thursday 2 p.m.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

GOVERNOR DISALLOWS RESOLUTION.

The permission for moving the following resolution was asked by Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District):—

This Council recommends to Government to urge on the Home Government that, in the interests of the better administration of the affairs, and particularly of the finances of this Presidency, and with a view to promoting contentment, happiness and progress among the awakened masses, it is expedient to establish full provincial responsible Government, or full provincial Swaraj, without delay.

The resolution has been disallowed by His Excellency the Governor under rule 22 of the Bombay Legislative Council Rules on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Local Government.

DISARMAMENT.

COOLIDGE'S INVITATION TO CONFERENCE.

ACCEPTED BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Sir A. Chamberlain in the House of Commons opened his statement on Disarmament by expressing cordial sympathy with President Coolidge's invitation to participate in the conversations at Washington, and said that the views of the British Government upon Britain's special geographical communications and the necessity for protection of its food supply were well-known and, together with the special conditions and requirements of the other countries invited, must be taken into account. Nevertheless, Britain was prepared to consider to what extent the principles adopted at Washington could be carried further, either regarding the ratio of the different classes of ships between the various Powers or in other important ways. He announced that Britain had accepted President Coolidge's invitation to the Naval Disarmament Conference, and would do her best to secure success for the proposed Conference. But he pointed out that the relationship of such conversations with the proceedings of the Preparatory Commission at Geneva would require careful adjustment. The terms of the reply to President Coolidge had been concurred in by all Governments of the Empire expect that of the Irish Free State which had hitherto not replied to the Government enquiry.—Reuter.

NEW NAVAL CONFERENCE

BRITISH REPLY TO U. S. PROPOSAL

RUGBY, Mar. 1.

Sir Austen Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that the following reply had been sent to President Coolidge's message regarding the new naval conference. "His Majesty's Government in Great Britain received with cordial sympathy the invitation of the Government of the United States of America to take part in the conversation at Geneva on further limitation of naval armaments. The views of His Majesty's Government upon the special geographical position of the British Empire, the length of inter-Imperial communications, and the necessity for the protection of its food supplies are well-known, and together with the special conditions and requirements of other countries invited to participate in the conversation must be taken into account.

His Majesty's Government are nevertheless prepared to consider to what extent the principles adopted at Washington can be carried further either as regards the ratio in different classes of ships between the various powers or in other important ways. They therefore accept the invitation of the Government of the United States of America, and will do their best to further the success of the proposed conversation. They would, however, observe that the relationship of such conversation to the proceedings of the Preparatory Commission at Geneva would require a careful adjustment."—B. O. W.

NEXT ELECTION.

LIBERAL BID FOR MAJORITY IN PARLIAMENT.

SEEKING 500 CANDIDATES

LONDON, Feb. 28.

The Liberal Organisation Committee intends to secure at least 500 Liberal candidates at the next election with a view to returning an Independent Liberal majority in the Parliament, declared Sir Herbert Samuel, chairman of the Committee in a speech at the Eighty Club, London. Sir H. Samuel outlined the following Liberal policy. Dealing with the serious industrial situation by carrying out constructive parts of the report of the Coal Commission, land reform, reduction of the cost of living, lightening taxes and rates, electoral reforms, maintenance of strength, unity and freedom of the Empire in closest common action with the Dominions and India, friendship with all countries, close co-operation with the United States, its intense hatred of war and absolute loyalty to the League of Nations.—Reuter's Special.

DR. HADEN GUEST.

RESIGNS FROM LABOUR PARTY.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Dr. Haden Guest, a Member of the House of Commons, has resigned from the Labour Party owing to disagreement with the Party's attitude on the question of China.—Reuter.

GETTING INCOMETAX REFUND

HARDSHIPS OF RESIDENTS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the Hose of Commons, Mr. Wardlaw Milne drew attention to the alteration in the Indian Income Tax Act procedure, under which residents in Britain were compelled to present an applicaton ifor refund to Bombay instead of to the High Commissioner in London and suggested reversion to the original procedure on the ground that the new arrangement inflicted hardship on many Anglo-Indians living in Britain.

Lord Winterton pointed out that such refunds could now be remitted direct, but Mr. Milne contended that this did not remove the extreme hardship due to the necessity of applying to India instead of in London. Lord Winterton promised to send a copy of the question and answer to the Government of India.—Reuter's Special.

"THROTTLING SOUTH AFRICAN INTERESTS."

IRON & STEEL BILL IN S. A. UNION.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Cape Town.—In the course of a debate in the Union Assembly, during the second reading of the Government's Iron and Steel Bill, General Smuts declared that if the Bill was passed they would be supporting two iron industries in South Africa, one by bounty and the other by guarantee, and they would actually be supporting one against the other. The financial provisions of the Bill were entirely unsound, and, in order to placate certain interests on the Government Benches, State socialism was to be invoked to throttle what otherwise would be one of South Africa's principal interests. He concluded by moving that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee with a view to arriving at an equitable arrangement with the existing Iron and Steel Producers' Union.—Reuter's Special.

"TAINTED BY FRAUD AND CORRUPTION."

JUDGMENT IN DOHENY LEASE CASE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Washington.—The Supreme Court has passed judgment declaring the lease whereby Mr. H. L. Doheny's interests were to develop the Elkhill's Naval Oil Reserve and the contracts by which they were to build storage facilities in Pearl Harbour, to be "tainted by fraud and corruption." The Court has cancelled the lease and contracts and consequently Mr. Doheny will not recover the money spent in carrying out the agreements.—Reuter's Special.

MODERNISING OF BATTLESHIP

U. S. SENATE VOTES FOR 26,150,000 DOLLAR EXPENDITURE.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorising the expenditure of 26,150,000 dollars to modernise the battleships "Oklahama" and "Nevada," including the elevation of turret guns and to complete the three ships now being constructed.—Reuter's Special.

OFFER OF TEN MILLION DOLLARS

LONDON, Feb. 28.

Washington.—The Treasury has been notified officially of the offer of the French Government to pay the United States ten million dollars on account of the outstanding French war debt on 15th June.—Reuter's Special.

GENERAL ESTRADA.

FINED & JAILED FOR VIOLATING U. S. NEUTRALITY LAWS.

Los Angeles.—General Estrada, ex-Mexican Minister of War, has been convicted of violating the United States neutrality laws by engaging in revolutionary activities against Mexico, and has been sentenced to 21 months in penitentiary and fine of 10,000 dollars.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN COMPANY WITH RUPEE CAPITAL.

GOVERNMENT'S AVIATION POLICY DEFINED.

CIVIL AVIATION GRANT UNANIMOUSLY PASSED.

The motion for civil aviation grant was the topic of heated discussion in the Assembly. Many speakers opposed the grant, as the official policy was vague and as the extent of Commitment was unknown.

However, when Sir Basil Blackett disarmed suspicion by stating that the Company would be Indian with rupee Capital, the House sanctioned the grant without division.

DIRECTOR TO PREPARE PLANS.

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, Mar. 1.

The talk about this year's budget is still in its lisping stage. Members have not yet studied the figures, and as such they do not wish to be so rash as to commit themselves to any definite opinions thereon. Nevertheless, there is a consensus of opinion that this budget of Sir Basil's is a clever budget that threatens to become a trifle too clever for the House any day. One more day has to pass and on Thursday it will be made known how Nationalist India has received this budget. That day, most certainly Sir P. Thakurdas will make a very learned and interesting speech. Quite possibly, Sir Victor Sassoon will throw a flood of light on the important implications in this budget of the financial wizard. But perhaps the biggest help to Sir P. Thakurdas and the star protagonists of 1s. 4d. ratio will come from Mr. Jayakar is expected to carry conviction of the cause to many members, who with an open mind on the subject are sitting on the fence.

RHYME AND REPARTEES.

Today's proceedings have been extremely interesting. I frankly admit because one heard witty repartees, pleasant confessions and juvenile attempts at rhyming All these centred round the Government's supplementary grant towards Civil Aviation. The member in charge of this motion, Sir Bhupendranath Mitra, made a speech that was simply scholarly and closely argumentative. Indeed it looked as though Sir B.N. Mitra was repeating a whole blue book. Doctor Moonje is certainly the master of a very telling sarcasm His verbal thrusts today were sharper than those of steel. The Doctor laughed, but it was the laughter of Hugo's laughing man. But really it was all a trifle out of joint, because the Doctor's dose of political sarcasm was too concentrated to be swallowed with equanimity, and once again this overdose would not have been made if the worthy doctor had not become too obsessed with the idea of Mr. Jinnah having been caught in the whirlpool of British imperialism. It would do real good not to have Mr. Jinnah too much on his brain, because after all Mr. Jinnah can very well take care of himself even against the wiles of British diplomacy. These obsessions are nevertheless bound to continue for some more time.

SIR VICTOR'S PERFORMANCE.

In spite of this fact Sir Victor Sassoon made a really brilliant and telling speech. It was brilliant in the sense it was so natural, so sincere, and so brief. Undoubtedly Sir Victor knew this subject to his finger tips, and when he spoke he was easily the best speaker of the day. Next to Sir Victor's in importance was Mr. Jinnah's speech which brought out the commendable suggestion that at least half the number of the house should be on the Board of Directors. On a par with this speech of Mr. Jinnah, was the one made by the venerable Pandit Mainviyajee. He exhibited a spirit of splendid compromise which the pragmatic school of political thought has assured us as the bed-rock of human progress

This day has had its other minor graces too there was Mr. Kabeeruddin Ahmed who, when Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar attempted to rhyme "deviation and aviation" said "of course it does not matter whether it is iambic or trochiac". Then Mr. Arthur Moore exhibited his Irish humour when he brushed aside an inconvenient objection which he was not able to answer by saying "having settled that point" there was Mr. Kabeerudin Ahmed who was in the mood and humour to heckle. He is a genius for brilliant interjections which will sweep a speaker simply off his feet. His cornering of Mr. Jinnah by the simple interjection of "by bountie" was much appreciated. At the end the grant was passed and henceforth, there will be a pleasant diversion for the youth of India.

NO INTERVENTION IN B. N. R. STRIKE.

INTERPELLATIONS IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHII March 1.

There was a fair attendance in the Assembly which met again today with an important agenda including a supplementary demand of ten lakhs for civil aviation. Lobby discussions revealed that both the Nationalist and the Congress Party had decided to vote against this demand on principle, and that a few of the Independents also might join in this action.

Sir Alexander Muddiman replying to a question regarding the prohibition of Arya Samaj processions said: The Government of India see no reason to interfere with the discretion which the Local Governments enjoy to deal with such a matter

SANDHURST COMMITTEE'S REPORT

Replying to a short notice question put by Mr. Jinnah about the publication of the Sandhurst Committee's report Mr. MacWorth Young said: Government are unable to say at present when the report will be published but they hope to give an indication shortly. Action upon the recommendations of the Committee whose report was signed on November 4th will be determined by His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in consultation.

Mr. Jinnah: Do Government propose to place their proposals in the light of the recommendations made in the report before the House during this session?

Mr. MacWorth Young: No, sir Government proposals are unlikely to be framed before the end of this session.

Mr. Jinnah: Do Government propose to give this House an opportunity to discuss the report before the end of the session?

Mr. MacWorth Young: Full opportunity will be given when the Government of India after consultation with His Majesty' Government are in a position to inform the Assembly of the decisions.

STORES PURCHASE RULES.

Sir Bhupendranath Mittra informed Mr. Jinnah that the Secretary of State had agreed to the amendment of the Stores Purchase Rules the effect of which would be to confer on the Government of India full powers in regard to central expenditure on imported stores other than military stores.

Replying to Mr. Joglah, Sir Alexander Muddiman on behalf of Sir Charles Innes stated that the Government of India did not see sufficient reason to intervene in the matter of the Bengal Nagpur Railway strike for the appointment of either a Conciliation Board or a Committee of Enquiry

DEMAND FOR CIVIL AVIATION

SIR B. N. MITRA'S PLEA

Discussion was resumed on the supplementary demand for Civil Aviation.

Sir B. N. Mitra made a long speech supporting the motion. He said the money now asked for was really intended for the acquisition of land for future air harbours. The Standing Finance Committee had agreed to that subject to the question of policy being accepted by the Assembly The essence of the policy was to ensure that India should have an effective voice in the conditions on which contracts were given for the services touching her shores, and that opportunities were afforded for the investment of Indian capital and for the training and employment of Indian pilots and personnel

Proceeding Sir Bhupen said that however poor India might be she could not wholly overlook the need for the development of her aerial transport. Unless India took an active interest in this matter there was a real danger of this transport passing into the hands of foreign capitalists to whom India could not refuse the right of flight over her territory under the terms of the International Air Convention. He said he wished to correct the impression created by Dewan Chamanlal that the policy was to help England's supposed military adventures in the Far East. In the budget of 1927-28 they had provided for an expenditure of about four lakhs of which only seventy thousand was recurring.

An additional reason for incurring this expenditure at an early date was that it would enable the Government of India to exercise some control on the route adopted by foreign aircraft in their flights across India.

DR. MOONJE'S OPPOSITION.

Dr. Moonje opposing the motion said he was disappointed with Government answers to the few questions which he had put. Civil aviation was a subject which could be suitably taught to boys in India.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE TASK AHEAD.

BENGAL NOT A PLACE FOR LOTUS-EATER.

RECEPTION TO SIR STANLEY JACKSON.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

A large number of guests of Mr. Surendranath Mallik were present at Hotel Cecil to meet Sir Stanley and Lady Jackson. Mr. Mallik said that Bengal had been no easy province from the days of Lord Clive, and Sir S. Jackson was not the man to be sent there if he was to be only lotus-eater. The Bengali had largely learned his restless spirit from the English, but the vital question for them was not politics but public health and sanitation. Closely linked to them was mass education. He suggested that Sir S. Jackson should create a post of Director General of Compulsory Physical Education and take it himself. He could show to the people under his charge that manly sports gave health and energy and promote "esprit de corps" and fairplay. He appealed to Lady Jackson to follow the example of Lady Lytton in the work of child and maternity welfare which was greatly needed in Bengal.

Sir S. Jackson, replying, said that he must speak with reserve of the problems coming before him later, but nobody could be more interested than he in physical education and efficiency; and he would do everything he possibly could to encourage physical education so that the young people of Bengal might become stronger and healthier. He was not perturbed at the prospect of opposition in Bengal. All he asked was that it should be fair opposition and not that which sprang from the feeling that Government must be opposed and obstructed in all circumstances.—Reuter.

PROVIDING MACHINERY ON LOAN.

PROPOSED FINANCIAL AID TO CO-OP. SOCIETIES.

LONDON, Feb. 28.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Baker asked if Government was prepared to consider the financial proposals to provide irrigation and sugar-crushing machinery on loan to approved co-operative societies and the local communities in India.

Lord Winterton pointed out that such proposals as they related to "Transferred" subjects would have to be considered by the Provincial Ministries, but the question would be sent to the Governments of India in case the latter might consider it desirable to transmit the suggestion to the Provincial Governments.—Reuter.

RIVAL CHINESE FORCES NEAR SUNGKIANG

SHANGHAI REPORTED QUIET

RUGBY, Mar. 1

Rival Chinese forces are facing each other in considerable strength in the Sungkiang neighbourhood. The waterlogged condition of the ground seems likely temporarily to check serious fighting. Shanghai is reported quiet and the Chinese populace now appear very glad to have an assurance of security which the presence of the British force in the International Settlement provides.

GUARDING OF SETTLEMENTS BOUNDARY.

The "Times" points out that the guarding of the International Settlements boundary on Friday followed a direct request from the American Chairman of the Municipal Council to the Consular Body that forces should be used to defend the International Settlement. The Italian marines co-operated with the British.—B. O. W.

QUESTIONS ABOUT CHINA IN THE COMMONS

RUGBY, Mar. 1.

Answering questions about China Sir A. Chamberlain said that some damage was done to the British war memorial at Hankow on the over-running of the British concession on January 4th and Mr. Chen at once made profound apologies and undertook to effect the necessary repairs. He was informed that the anti-British posters in English addressed to the British sailors had been posted or distributed in Hankow Mr. O'Malley would call the attention of Mr. Chen to any proceedings which were incompatible with the assurances given by him when the agreement was recently signed.—B. O. W.

SECOND COLD STREAMS ARRIVE

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Hongkong.—The second Coldsteams have arrived on board "Kinfauns Castle."—Reuter.

MARINE COLLIERY TRAGEDY

MINERS ENTOMBED UNDER DEBRIS

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Over 100 men were entombed as the results of an explosion in Marine Colliery early this morning. A number of them have been brought up to the surface and taken to hospital.

Marine Colliery is one of largest and most modern in South Wales coafield. It employees 1700 men. The explosion occurred at one this morning. Latest return shows that there were 135 men in the pit and it is estimated that all but fiftyfive had been rescued by nine. Rescue parties fromall parts are working feverishly, but are much impeded by falls of rocks and after damp. Some members overcome by fumes collapsed at the bottom of shaft and were brougt upto safety.—Reuter.

A "RICH MAN'S BUDGET."

VIEWS ON SIR BASIL'S PROPOSALS

DELHI, Feb. 28.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in a statement to the Associated Press gave his views on the Budget. He said:—

There is nothing surprising about the budget which the Government benches have tried to make out as a dazzling budget. If there is an obedient legislature ready to vote monies which are formally required by Government which are far in excess of its requirements and in which the real position has been masked throughout, there is no difficulty in presenting a budget of this description. Military expenditure remains just where it was. We have got a definite statement to-day from the Finance Member that it may not be reduced further. That by itself is a sufficient condemnation of the budget.

The budget has been prepared with a view to compel the Legislature to agree to eighteen pence ratio.

Mr. Gavin Jones, an advocate of 1|4 ratio, said that budget was pretty much that he expected.

Mr. Arthur Moore remarked:—"It is the most brilliant of all the budgets of Sir Basil Blackett."

Mr. G. D. Birla said: "There was nothing unexpected in the budget. It is an attempt to create provincial jealousies and thereby canvass support for one and six ratio. Whether the Finance Member will succeed in this will be seen on the 7th March."

Mr. Shanmukham Chetty said: "The budget is on the whole a rich man's budget. The Finance Member spoke of the romance of realised surplus but to us the tragedy of concealed surplus is more acute."

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jayakar preferred to give their views later.—A.P.

BRITISH PRESS ON BUDGET

INAUGURATION OF NEW ERA

LONDON, Mar. 1.

The "Financial Times" in a leading article says:—The general expectation that a new era would be inaugurated with yesteray's Budget has proved well founded. Extensive list of alterations to the Tariff schedule attracts attention as much by reason of what it omits as what it includes. To the purist in finance Sir Basil Blackett's suggestion that the bulk of realised surplus should be applied temporarily to remission instead of automatically to reduction or avoidance of debt might be regarded as a case of "dividing up to the hilt" and it is undoubtedly the most spectacular feature of the statement.

A SUCCESSFUL STEWARDSHIP.

"The Times" in a leader, pointing out that the Indian Budget has realised surplus for the fourth consecutive year, says that Sir Basil Blackett can certainly give account of a successful stewardship. It expresses the opinion that from the viewpoint of the general public a most interesting feature of the Budget is the reduction of import duty on cars and tyres which concessions will be most welcome to British manufacturers. Moreover the reduction should encourage spending of more money on improving roads in India.

POLITICAL IMPORTANCE.

The paper says that Sir Basil is dealing with surplus with a courage that can hardly fail to impress Indian opinion. "The Times" lays stress on the political importance of "making a present to Bombay of half her contribution for the past year" and thinks that the Budget should not only enable provincial contributions to be abolished but should also greatly facilitate the passage of the Currency Bill. It points out that the supporters of the sixteen penny rupee would convert the surplus of 370 lakhs into a deficit of over one and half crorts and postpone indefinitely the abolition of provincial contributions. They therefore, have a difficult choice. Many will prefer the solid advantage of cash payment to the theoretical attractions of lower exchange.

NO EXTERNAL BORROWING.

The paper concludes:—No external borrowings will be necessary. India has avoided foreign borrowing for nearly four years. She has actually reduced her foreign indebtedness. This phase of Indian financial development is full of encouragement for future for it seems to mark the beginning of a period when Indians will no longer bury their savings in ground but will use them for reproductive purposes to the advantage of the world in general and India in particular:—Reuter's Special.

CONDEMNED PIRATES' DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE

WARDERS ATTACKED AND WOUNDED

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Hongkong.—Four condemned pirates concerned in the attack on the steamer "Sunning" in November made a desperate attempt to break the gaol on the eve of their execution. They tackled and overpowered two warders who were visiting the cell, wrested away their revolvers and rushed out into the corridor where they fired at and wounded, though not seriously, two European warders and one Indian warder. Another Indian warder clubbed and brought down one pirate. Others dashed to the gates, but finding the grilles locked and the large force of officers about, realised the game was up and surrendered without resistance. Reuter.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson gave a Garden Party at Government House Bombay on Tuesday the 1st March.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Installation of Lodge Aryan on Tuesday the 1st March.

REFUTATION OF ALLEGATIONS

MR. GIRI ON SOURCE OF INTIMIDATION

REPLY TO AGENT'S COMMUNIQUES.

NAINPUR, March, 1.

"Since serious allegations are made against the workers, repudiation has become necessary," writes Mr. V. V. Giri in reply to the Agents' periodical statements. His charge of intimidation more aptly applies to the Railway officials. The Union Flag and signboard incidents at Kharagpur, threats of evictions, dismissals, non-payments of due wages, assaults and abuses for intimidation purposes are too fresh before the public. It is also understood that the administration has issued instructions to the local satraps to carry on anti-probaganda against the Union and agent provocat are engaged for spreading false rumours. Such news is responsible for strikers resuming work in certain places, but on discovering the facts the men are striking again.

Further the administration is being supported by the Government of Bihar and Orissa who have been indiscriminately issuing 144 on workers including myself. The alleged resolution of the Nainpur branch against strike was manipulated by Indian and Anglo-Indian district officers who attended the meeting which was dissolved without expressing any views. The employees, dissatisfied at official influence to mislead the men, organised and carried the central mandate triumphantly, especially because the employees in the Satpura District are the most underpaid consequently in this district many passenger trains carrying the Royal Mail were cancelled.

Against all odds 40,000 employees of different sections are on strike, astoundingly manifesting burning grievances relating to insecurity of service, insufficiency of wage, housing, station committee etc".

STRIKE SITUATION SATISFACTORY

WORKERS FOR HONOURABLE SETTLEMENT

KHARAGPUR, Mar. 1.

The strike situation is satisfactory. Nainpur, Nagpur, Gondia, Bilaspur, Raipur, Jharsuguda, Adra, Bhojudih, Purulia, Cuttock and eighteen other centres are firm. Workmen, it is understood, are ready for an honourable settlement on the basis of the Central Council's resolution.

To-day is the third day of Mr. Naidu's fast. He is cheerful. The Nagpur strike is becoming intense every day.—Free Press.

SERIOUS DISLOCATION OF BUSINESS

CALCUTTA MERCHANTS URGE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in the course of a letter to the Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Calcutta, says:—

Despite efforts made by you to keep intact all the important services, a large dislocation of traffic has already taken place and it is feared that unless timely action is now taken, a more complete suspension of traffic will soon have to be faced. The hardship and inconvenience of the merchants are all the greater as the dislocation has come about in the midst of the busy season.

The Committee, however, trust that it is not yet too late, to agree to the appointment of a Committee of Inquiry whereupon, it is hoped, the strikeds will see the wisdom of calling off the strike.—Free Press.

COLOMBO STRIKE ENDS.

HARBOUR WORKERS RETURN TO WORK.

COLOMBO, March, 1.

All the strikers have returned to-day. Great activity prevails, as there are large arreats of work. Arbitration court has not yet met.—A. P.

COMMUNAL BOYCOTT IN KUSTIA

MUSLIM PROTEST AGAINST HINDUS

KUSTIA, Mar. 1.

A largely attended meeting of Muslims protested against the Hindus boycotting Muslims in selling to or buying of rice and other foodstuffs, etc., from Muslims. 10,000 coolies are without work. Angry speeches were made in public meetings. The communal situation is unchanged.

A deputaton of Hindus will await on the District Magistrate. A telegram describing the situation and grievances of the Hindus was sent to Mr. Moberly, the Home Member, of the Bengal Government.—Free Press.

INDIAN COMPANY WITH RUPEE CAPITAL.

(Continued from page 7).

From the note supplied to members by the Government, it was clear that the Government of India were only too ready to open their purse for the benefit of exploitation by Britain. He was not opposed to the introduction of aviation, civil, or military, but there were no schools and colleges to teach the art.

Sir B. N. Mitra informed him that it was the intention of Government to give aviation training to Indian boys. On that the Director of Civil Aviation whom they proposed to appoint must examine and advise in detail.

Dr. Moonje while thanking Sir Bhupendranath said it was no use voting the money unless there were facilities for teaching Indians.

Mr. K. C. Roy supporting the motion pointed out that the money asked for was only intended for the purpose of acquiring land near Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon.

INDIANISING THE AIR BOARD.

He however, was in entire agreement with Dr. Moonje on the question of the policy that Indians should have full control. This control could be acquired only by Indianising the Air Board which was now obsolete and must be entirely remodelled. First of all there must be sufficient representation of Indians, (hear hear).

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar said that if past history had been so disappointing what could they expect in the future. He was sure India would not derive any advantage by voting the money.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S SUPPORT.

Sir Victor Sassoon supporting the motio ndeclared that aviation was his early love. He had flown in an aeroplane in 1910. The subject of civil aviation must be kept quite separate from military aviation. Speaking from practical experience and not with the aid of books like Dr. Moonje (laughter) Sir Victor declared that the training given to boys in England was to make them soldiers in the Air Force. It was inadvisable to allow a purely private company to pay for the aerodromes, because then India would not have any control over it. India must pay fo rthe control of air ports, just in the same way as she would pay for the control for maritime ports. In such a case they could have a rider to the effect that in the event of an Indian company being formed which was prepared to take over the external service at the ports, then that Company should be given more favoured treatment. Whatever the delinquencis of the Government in this matter, (a voice: oh your ratio) let this Assembly consider this question on its merits. What ever the Assembly did, let it not throw out the demand for the appointment of the Director of Civil Aviation because he was going to evolve the whole scheme in accordance with Indian needs and requirements. (applause).

EXTENT OF COMMITMENT.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas disagreed with Sir Victor Sassoon and opposed the demand. He informed the Assembly that in 19925 as a member of the Standing Finance Committee, he in company with Mr. Chetty and Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh opposed the sum of one and a half lakh of rupees being given for this purpose. Indeed it was at his instance that the grant was opposed, because three conditions were then laid down, namely, that the acceptance of the proposals would not commit them to any further expenditure on the scheme, secondly that steps should be taken to ensure that in the event of the service being made over to a private Company the expenditure that would be incurred by Government would be fully recouped, and lastly that the Government of India should retain a voice in the management of its service. He wished Sir B. N. Mitra had related all these in asking the Assembly now to consider the advantages of air service. Coming to the question of policy Sir Purshotamdas pointed out tha in the present Standing Finance Committee, it was he who suggested that no more money should be spent until the Assembly decided on the policy. He objected to voting the money without knowing to what extent India would be asked to pay in the coming few years.

Mr. Arthur Moore in supporting the motion for the supplementary grant appealed to the House to consider the question of civil aviation as a separate issue and not let their judgment be clouded by suspicion.

Mr. Narayan Singh strongly objected to the grant and refused to be a victim of official camouflage and bureaucratic intrigue.

The President warned the member against using strong expressions.

MR. JINNAH'S TERMS.

Mr. Jinnah said he was in favour of civil aviation and recognised its great potentialities. He wanted that there should be at least fifty per cent representation on the Air Board from this House, and he wanted also an assurance that the Director of Civil Aviation would prepare a scheme to give training to Indians. If this assurance was given, then he was ready to be "captured by the British Diplomacy."

Mr. Shunmukham Chetty welcomed the appointment of the Director as a step in the right direction, but Government had not given any indication as to the policy they proposed to pursue after that.

Pandit Malaviya said the House was not opposed to civil aviation as such, but before the House agreed to any grant for subsidising private companies, or affording it facilities they must be told clearly what the Government policy was in this matter and to what extent it was going to benefit Indians. They also wanted it to be clear, that if a Government company was started in India it must be with rupee capital, and Indian directors on its Board. He laid great stress on the necessity of training Indians as pilots and mechanics. Government must take early steps for starting instructions in all branches of flying.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed: Start in the Benares University. (laughter).

Pandit Malaviya: I will if the Government give me a grant.

At this stage closure was applied.

GOVT.'S INTENTION DEFINED.

Sir Basil Blackett in winding up the debate said Government wanted this aerodrome to be under their own control, and not risk vested interests being created against them in the future. Government's definite intention was that the company should be an Indian Company with the rupee capital and with a majority of Indian directors. He was glad the Assembly was in general agreement with that view. The intention of the Government was that the Director should be asked to prepare a comprehensive plan of training Indians in aviation.

Concluding Sir Basil said that Government would encourage the starting of light aeroplane clubs and if Pandit Malaviya would only interest himself in order to create a club in Delhi, Sir B.N. Mitra would be very anxious to help in securing the desired result.

After Sir Basil's speech the Assembly without division and amidst Cheers passed the demand of ten lakhs for civil aviation

The Assembly adjourned till Wednesday when the general Budget will be discussed A.P.

RAW RECRUITS AT HIGHER COST

BILASPUR, Mar. 1.

The strike situation is almost unchanged. Raw recruits have been employed on high allowances. Lady telephone operators have been replaced by the military signallers.—Free Press.

FOREST GRIEVANCES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

(Continued from page 6.)

done well to make their view clear on this point. The non-official report is signed by five persons and the official report by only four, and of these four all were not members at the same time. The Chief Conservator was the only full member, and the Conservators of the three Circles were each of them members for their Divisions only. In other words the official report though hearing four signatures must be given the importance of two signatures only, inasmuch as the Chief Conservator and one Conservator (of whichever Circle he may be) formed the stationary official group. Thus the report is divided as five against two, on which account the non-official report must be regarded as the main report and must be given the importance that is due to it. It also deserved to be given precedence and published as Part A. instead of as Part B. The Government of Bombay so far at least as it has been represented by the permanent officials do not seem to be perturbed about the matter and so little importance do they attach to the inquiry that they have even decided not to publish Part II of the report which deals with the grievances district by district.

I hope to deal in my next article with the more serious of these grievances, and show how they need an immediate redress.

(To Be Continued).

SOVIET REPLY TO BRITISH NOTE

PRESS COMMENTS

RUGBY, Mar. 1.

The Soviet reply to the British Government's Note which was received during the week-end and was published from Moscow yesterday is in terms that had been anticipated in well informed circles in London.

The "Times" says:- Government will do well to pay no attention whatever to the reply. It contains nothing more than the sort of mixture of misstatements, false charges and vague professions of pacific intention which might have been accurately predicted in every detail a week ago. The answer to all this has already been given in Sir Austen Chamberlain's Note which did not more than place on public record certain notorious and undisputed facts.

The "Daily Telegraph" points out that the reply makes no approach to dealing with actual substance of the British Note, and it is not for the British Government to accept the challenge to enter into a dispute upon a matter which is incontrovertible and upon which its own attitude has been plainly stated.

The "Morning Post" says: The Soviet Government may disavow responsibility for the agencies which it employs, but those agencies would be powerless without its connivance. Their organic connection with the Soviet Government was proclaimed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and in his memorable despatch on the Zinoviefi letter.

EVADING REAL ISSUE.

The "Daily Chronicle" describes the Note as an elaborate piece of special pleading which evades the real issue. "The British Note was not confined to complaints against individuals. It asserted that attacks on British interests in China were instigated and directed by the Soviet Union. The Russian Note does not deny this as indeed it could not. Nor does it make counter-charges for these also are impossible. The British Government has never pursued in foreign countries any anti-Russian policy analogous to the anti-British policy pursued by Russia in China. Nor has the British Government any alias to use for such sinister purposes as the Russian Government persists in using the Communist International and politbureau."

The "Daily News" like other liberal papers would welcome any move away from hostility on the part of the Soviet Government. "No serious attention will be paid to airy denials of the reply which the British Government if it so desired could refute by the direct testimony of its own diplomatic and administrative agents abroad. Russian emissaries themselves in their privately expansive moments have given the lie to this specious pretence."—B. O. W.

ALL AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT

STEEL PROTECTION BILL

PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF STATE

DELHI, March, 1.

Mr. S. R. Das moved for the introduction of a Bill repealing and amending certain or all or some of the existing laws or the statute book, including the Indian Penal Code and the Municipal Taxation Act. The introduction was agreed to.

Mr. Brayne, Finance Secretary was then granted leave to introduce a bill to amend the Sea Customs Act 1878 for certain purposes.

STEEL PROTECTION BILL.

Sir George Rainey moving that the Indian Steel Industry Protection Bill as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration, spoke for a little over an hour.

MR. PANTULU'S AMENDMENT REJECTED

Mr. Ramdass Pantulu then moved an amendment laying down that it should be open to the Governor-General-in-Council, if satisfied, that articles under part seven of the schedule were being imported at such a price as would be likely to render ineffective the protection intended for similar articles produced in India to increase such duty by notification as he might think fit.

Mr. Ramdass Pantulu said that his amendment combined with two others he would move later, would replace the official scheme of differential duties.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy denied that there was any scheme of Imperial Preference in the bill and pointed out that if Government wanted to introduce Imperial Preference they could only do so with the sanction of the Legislature.

Sir Omar Hayat Khan said that the poorer classes of the people had nothing to do with foreign trade and Government's scheme therefore left them unaffected.

Sir Charles Innes then replied. He said that Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy had fully explained that the bill did not commit the House to Imperial Preference.

Messrs. Lokanath Mukerjea and Rai Naliniath Bahadur supported the amendment on the ground that the bill sought to impose a great burden on the consumer besides upholding Imperial Preference.

The House divided and rejected Mr. Pantulu's amendment by thirtythree votes to eleven. Clause two was then passed without opposition.

SIR SANKARAN'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Sankaran Nair then moved the insertion of a new clause after clause two providing that if it was shown that there was no difference in quality between articles of British nd non-British manufacture no protective duty at special or differential rates should be imposed. Sir Sankaran Nair said that England was anxious to exclude the Luxemburg steel combine and prevent Continental steel from competing with her. In the present state of India's mind Government should not do anything that smacked of this.

Sir Charles Innes replying to Sir Sankaran Nair said that the Tariff Board on which two distinguished and patriotic Indians served had recommended the right thing.

Mr. P. S. Desikachari then moved an amendment to Sir Sankaran Nair's amendment.

The mover complained that the bill did introduce Imperial Preference.

Sir George Rainey replied that, if after Sir Charles Innes' able reply the House was not convinced, it was difficult to convince it.

The amendment was rejected without a division.

Sir Sankaran's original amendment was then thrown out by thirty votes against twelve.

The House thereafter passed all the causes of the Bill.

Mr. Pantulu did not move his other two amendments as they were inter-related to his first one which had already been rejected by the House.

Sir George Rainey then moved that the Bill as it stood be passed.

Seth Govindass in opposing the motion on behalf of the Congress Party said they were not against protection of indigenous industry, but they were strongly opposed to the Imperial Preference introduced in the bill.

Sir George Rainey not replying the motion was put to vote and carried without a division.

The House adjourned till Thursday.—A.P.

MALTA IN MOURNING.

GOVERNOR CONGREVE DEAD

LONDON, Mar. 1.

Malta.—Governor, General Sir W. N. Congreve, has died after a few weeks' illness. News, although expected, has plunged the whole island into a most profound sorrow.—Reuter.

(General Sir Walter Norris, V.S., K.C.B., whose death is reported was born in November 1862 and entered the Rifle Brigade in 1885. He served in South Africa (1899-1902) and in the late Great War (1914-18). Before he became the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta in 1924 he held various military honours in several capacities.)

CASE AGAINST DONALD CAMPBELL

ALLEGED DISCREPANCIES IN PASSPORT

SCOTCH SERGEANT IN WITNESS BOX

The Court room of Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was crowded on Tuesday morning by all classes of people when the sensational case against Mr. Donald Campbell, a young Englishman who had lived in Bombay some time back for several months and who was known to be one of the leading English Socialists and Labour Workers came up for hearing. The charge against Mr. Campbell was that of forging a passport and entering India with the same.

Mr. Kirkesmith with Mr. R. P. Thanawala conducted the prosecution while the accused was defended by Mr. J. B. Patel.

Sergeant H. C. Littlewood, who was the first witness examined, giving evidence said that on April 30 last, he was deputed to examine the passport of the passengers reaching Bombay per s.s. "Razmak". After examining the validity, the passports would be stamped with the police stamp and returned to the passengers. The stamp was sufficient enough to allow a passenger to land. The passport concerned in the case was a British passport issued by the Secretary of State, Foreign Office in favour of Mr. Donald Campbell. It bore the stamp of the Bombay police stamped on April 30, 1926. The stamp was put there by witness. The name of Mr. Donald Campbell was in the list of passengers who arrived in Bombay as a second saloon passenger per s.s. "Razmak" on April 30, 1926. The Customs declaration was also signed by the accused as D. Campbell.

Cross-examined by Mr. Patel, witness said that the list of passengers placed in his hands was identical to one put in. The lists were being filed in the C.I.D. office.

The next witness examined was Syed Hassain Syed Ahmed, a Sub-Inspector C.I.D. in Calcutta. Shown the passport, witness said that it was sent to the Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta, who had asked him to see the accused at his residence in Calcutta. Witness had gone with two other officers and had requested the accused to go with them to the Deputy Commissioner, but as he refused he was arrested. While they were driving in a taxi along the Free School Street, the accused took out a pocket book from his person and tearing out a page threw it out on the ground. The taxi was stopped immediately and the paper was picked up by witness.

Both the pocket book and the torn page were put in as exhibits.

Continuing witness said that the accused was taken to the C.I.D. office where he was questioned by the Deputy Commissioner. The person of the accused was searched and a list of documents found on his person was prepared and signed by the Deputy Commissioner. Witness produced several letters addressed to the accused and a letter written by the accused as Campbell.

Continuing witness said that the passport was sent to his office by Sub-Inspector Shrigopal Dutt of Jagardhal Police Station with a covering letter. The records from the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court showed that the accused was placed before a Magistrate on Jan. 24 and was subsequently released on bail. The accused signed the bail bond as "George Allison alias Donald Campbell".

Cross-examined, witness said that the Calcutta Magistrate's order read as follows: "The case is triable in Bombay. Accused to remain on the same bail till 12-2-27 when he will be placed on bail before the Magistrate in Bombay." No "punch" was called when the accused was searched in Calcutta, because there was no such practice. When witness went to the residence of the accused at Calcutta, he did not speak to him. Mr. Harthy who had accompanied witness, inquired of him whether he was Mr. Campbell and was told that it was so. Witness had gone there to take the accused to the Deputy Commissioner who wanted to inquire about his passport. As the accused declined to go with them, he was arrested.

Sergeant B. Goosch of the Bombay Police giving evidence said that the accused was handed over to him by Inspector D. Humble of the Calcutta Police on Feb. 14.

The next witness examined was Mr. George Irwine, Sergeant of Police, Edinburgh (Scotland) who had specially come to give evidence last Friday. He said he knew George Allison and pointed towards the accused identifying him. He had known the accused since 1922 while he (accused) lived at 47, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh. He knew Roberts the brother and Mary the sister of the accused also. They lived in West Nicholson Street and Karcaldy respectively. Shown the passport, witness said that the photograph in it was that of the accused. Witness read a paragraph in the Edinburgh "Evening News" of the accused who was described as a 'local Communist' in Calcutta, a paragraph appeared in the 'The Red Flag' a Communist paper also.

Cross-examined by the defence Counsel, witness said that he first came to know of the accused on account of his association with Communists and his Communist activities. He did not see a list of the members of the Communist Party. But he could know from the personal knowledge of the accused that he (accused) was following the policy of the Communist. Witness had instructions to attend Communist meetings, but he had not come across any Donald Campbell. Witness did not make any inquiries about Campbell because he did not know that side of the case at all. Donald Campbell was not known to the Edinburgh Police at all. Witness was asked to go to India to identify the accused, but he had no instructions to make inquiries about Donald Campbell. George Allison stood for the Edinburgh Council in 1923 and he resided at 47 George IV Bridge. Witness could not say where Allison lived in 1922 when he first knew him.

Mr. James William Stafford, the Assistant Passport Officer, Foreign Office, who was the next witness examined, said that he was a member of the Home Civil Service. The passports were all issued in the name of the Secretary of State by the Foreign Office. Witness produced the passport application of Donald Campbell made on June 17, 1925. As a result of the application passport No. 85570 was issued. Shown the passport, witness identified it as the one issued by him.

The application of George Allison dated June 4, 1924 was produced by witness. A passport was issued to Allison, but it was not available for the British Empire. Witness then produced a letter written by Allison on 22-3-26 and a carbon copy of the reply of the Chief Passport Officer. The letter referred to the endorsement made to make the passport available for Australia and New Zealand, but the passport office denied the endorsement.

After examining the passport exhibited in Court, witness said that the photograph in the passport was not the same as that originally put there. The original photograph, it seemed to him, had been removed and another was put there. Witness alleged that an attempt had been made to copy the embossing stamp and the Foreign Office stamp covering the photograph and the signature. The height, the colour of the eyes and hair of Donald Campbell to whom the passport was issued were different from those of the accused. There was also some difference between the ages of Donald Campbell mentioned in the passport and the accused.

MR. SHAMDASA NI AGAIN

ANOTHER CHARGE AGAINST CENTRAL BANK LTD.

One more information was filed by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani, a shareholder of the Central Bank of India before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday charging the chairman, the Managing Director, five directors, the Secretary, the chief accountant and accountant of the Central Bank of India Limited under Section 131 of the Indian Companies' Act. All the respondents except the chairman were also charged under Section 282 of the Indian Companies Act and Sections 191, 193 and 199 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. Shamdasani in the course of his information stated that on or about February 2, 1927, the first respondent had sent to the registered address of every member of the bank a printed sheet purporting to be the balance-sheet of the Bank as at December 31, 1926. In that balance-sheet the bad and doubtful debts were shown as nil. Mr. Shamdasani submitted that that statement was untrue and in consequence of that statement the loans and advances shown as Rs. 9,08,71,233-0-11 was also untrue. As the balance-sheet was founded on the figures mentioned in the balance-sheet for 1925, (in connection with which Mr. Shamdasani has already filed an information) it was false in material particulars. By issuing the balance-sheet for 1926 the accused had, as alleged by the complainant, concealed the true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Bank.

The Magistrate ordered notices to be issued against all the respondents and made them returnable before the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

BACK "HOME" AFTER 28 MONTHS

INDIAN TRAVELLER IN BOMBAY

Mr. S. N. Raji sends us the following for publication from his Bombay address, viz., "care of Mr. Mohania Dameawala, Moinia Building, Pattan Road, Bombay:—

"I beg to state that I am a poet and several Urdu poems are to my credit. I left India and started on my travels, 28 months ago, with the object of philosophical study of Nature and have just arrived Bombay. I left Bombay on 5th December, 1924, and travelled in the countries of Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Egypt, Hejaz and Yemen. I chiefly studied the religious, moral, commercial, architectural, archaeological, economical, and social conditions of the people in the cities of Bushire, Shiraz, Basrah, Bagdad, Mosal, Alepoo, Constantinople, Athens, Beyrouth, Cairo, Mecca, Massawab and Aden.

During my tour I had a few occasions of delivering descriptive lectures in English and reading my poems in Urdu. In intend to deliver lectures descriptive of my travels in English or Urdu before a gathering here. If any sympathiser in appreciating my travels desire to see me, I shall be very glad to see him at his residence."

ISPAHANI CASE.

MR. SCOTT CROSS-EXAMINED.

"OPINION NEVER HELD ERRONEOUS."

Hearing in the case in which Mr. Ispahani well-known Persian merchant doing business in Bombay was charged with intercepting a letter addressed to Mr. Sushtary the Persian vice-Consul for Karachi, was resumed before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Corut on Tuesday when Mr. Raymond Scott, the Government Examiner of Questioned documents was cross-examined by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai Advocate who with Mr. Vicaji and Mr. Kanga defended the accused.

Mr. Scott said that he was the Government Examiner of Questioned documents since 1920. Before that he was the Deputy Controller of military accounts but as such he had nothing to do with questioned documents save the fact that he was studying the subject. His education on the subject was private but he had learnt some practical work from Mr. Brewster, his predecessor. Since 1920, he was principally engaged in criminal cases on behalf of Government or the accused on whichever side his opinion was cast. If his opinion of a document examined by him would go against the prosecution he would give evidence as a defence witness.

"OPINION NEVER ERRONEOUS".

Mr. Scott believed his opinion was never held erroneous. Witness did not remember to have given evidence in any case at Delhi on January 8, last in connection with a writing. Nor did he know of any case in which he had been given two documents and he had given opinions that they were written by one and the same man.

The hand-writings of several persons written in ink and pencil might differ. Speaking about the case before the court witness said that he was informed that the specimens sent were in the handwriting of the suspected person and that his opinion was required only on one point whether the handwriting in the photographer's diary was of the same person who wrote the specimen in pencil. The specimen were not quite good to furnish him the best basis for comparison. Witness was of opinion that the pencil writing of a man was bound to be different in some respects from his writing in ink with a steel pen. But the pictorial resemblence of the documents was not much important. It was just possible that two differrent persons might produce the similar sort of hand writing. In the opinion of the witness thumb impressions were capable of being forged more easily than ordinary hand-writing.

Examining the documents produced before him witness said that in one of them only the writing was in pencil. If only those two documents (produced before him) were given to him for opinion he would not say whether the handwriting was of the same person or not.

Witnes further cross-examined by Mr. Desai said that he was sent several documents bearing the writing of the person concerned for examination, and after going through them he had come to his conclusions.

Further hearing was then adjourned to March 13.

A DISHONEST JEHU

SWINDLES HIS FARE

An interesting case was disposed of by Mr. I. N. Mehta, 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum in which a passenger Vishnoo was swindled by a gharrywallah Kasim Manga and his companion Manga, both of whom were put on a charge of theft and abetment.

It transpired that the complainant arrived at the Victoria Terminus Station by a railway train at 8 p.m. of the 25th ultimo and on leaving the station engaged the accused to drive him to Kandewadi for eight annas. A box and bedding were placed on the coach-box where the accused and his companion were seated. On arrival at Kandewadi, the complainant noticed that the box was tampered with. He searched the contents and found Rs. 80 in cash and a gold watch and earrings missing. He took the gharrywallah and his companion to the police station where on a search being made, Rs. 80 were found at the back of the driver's seat. Both the driver and his friend were arrested and charged with theft. His Worship convicted both the accused on the evidence and remanded the case for inquiry into their antecedents.

WOMAN CONVICTED OF THEFT

For stealing property in the shape of ornaments valued at Rs. 105, His Worship Mr. I. N. Mehta, 4th Presidency Magistrate at Girgaum sentenced a woman Laxmibai to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 40 and her husband Pandu to a fine of Rs. 50.

The complainant Kukibai, a new arrival from Ajmer, stated that on coming to Bombay, some time back, she stayed with her uncle at Walkeshwar. The accused came to get acquainted with her and as they stayed about fifty yards away from her uncle's place, invited the complainant to sleep at their place. Accordingly the complainant removed to the house of the accused with her box and bedding, and several ornaments. One day she noticed the ornaments missing. The accused denied knowledge of the ornaments, but the Court declined to believe such a defence and convicted them as above.

BLIND RELIEF FUND.

Mr. H. D. Chhatrapati, Hon. Secretary, the Blind Relief Association writes to say that so far he has received Rs. 541 as donations for the proposed Happy Home for the Blind. He appeals to the generously-minded public to send their help to him which will be duly acknowledged.

STATE TREASURER ARRESTED.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT OF RS. 18 LAKHS.

A BHARATPUR SENSATION.

AJMER, March 1.

"The Tarun Rajasthan's" special correspondent reports from Bharatpur the arrest and forfeiture of property of the State Treasurer, Deshbhushan Seth Damodarlal on a charge of embezzlement of about 18 lakhs of rupees of the grain agency.

Seth Damodar was formerly a salesman and rose to the high position due to special favours from the Maharaja.—Free Press.

GUJARAT COLLEGE.

WOMEN'S HOSTEL ESTABLISHED.

The Principal of the Gujarat College writes to us to say that the proposed Women's Hostel for the College in Ahmedabad has now been established.

BIRTH OF SHIVAJI

TRI-CENTENARY CELEBRATIONS

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.

Prominent citizens of Bombay including members of the Corporation, have decided to commemorate on a grand scale in and outside the City the ensuing Tri-Centenary of the Birth of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire from May 1 to May 10. An Executive Committee has been formed to arrange a suitable programme. The Committee propose to publish a volume under the supervision of Mr. G. S. Sardesai, the well-known author of the Riyasat touching the following:

(1) Activities of Shivaji and his predecessors with minute details of the life and work of his help-mates with old unpublished papers, (2) An estimate of Shivaji's character as Warrior and Administrator, (3) Shivaji's campaigns reviewed from a Military stand-point, (4) Shivaji and Ramdas, (5) Social and Economic conditions of Shivaji's times, (6) An historical account of all the forts in Maharashtra with complete list of Persian and Hindu names and exact Positions, (7) Shivaji's navy and his naval commanders, (8) Dresses, arms, accontrements of Shivaji's times, (9) Physical training and Akhadas of Shivaji's days, 10 Maps and routes of Maharatha History, (11) Ramdas or poems or stories of persons and stirring incidents, (12) Shivaji's letters and papers to be brought together.

The Committee has issued an appeal to writers and students to send contributions on any of these or other topics either in English, Marathi Gujarati or Hindi.—Free Press.

GOVT. HOUSE GARDEN PARTY

BRILLIANT SCENE AND LAVISH HOSPITALITY

The advent of summer was marked with the closing of the Bombay season when, on Tuesday evening, H. E. the Governor and Lady Wilson, prior to their departure for the hills, entertained a large number of society folks to a Garden Party at Government House. About 2,700 guests enjoyed the hospitality of the Governor and Lady Wislon among whom were members of the executive council, ministers, members of the Legislative Council, High Court Judges, Magistrates and other well known public officials Among the guests from Indian states were H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and two princes from the kingdom of Nepal who are at present in Bombay. A number of nurses from different hospitals in the city also enjoyed in common with the other guests the hospitality of Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson.

At 4-30 p.m. the Governor's band struck the note of the National Anthem on the arrival of His Excellency and Lady Wilson at the Gardens. The Governor and Lady Wilson had a strenuous ordeal in shaking hands with the large concourse of guests, a task which they discharged very cheerfully and with pleasing smiles. The grounds of Government House provided an appropriate setting for the occasion and the warm sunshine tempered with a light breeze from the sea gave a pleasing touch to the customary brilliant scenes.

The function came to a close at sun-set when there was a tremendous rush for motor cars, and the police as well as the staff of the Government House, had no easy task in regulating traffic smoothly.

NEED FOR STRONGER ORGANISATION

"SAK'S" ADVICE TO MADRAS WORKERS

MADRAS, Feb. 28

Mr. Saklatwalla was the recipient of welcome addresses from several labour unions in the Madras City this afternoon.

Replying to an address presented by the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway Union, Mr. Saklatwalla emphasised the need for a stronger organisation and said that it was easy for railway labourers to demand and get wages by combining together and asking their political leaders to fight for them in the legislatures.

Mr. Saklatwalla is leaving to-night for Gada in the Bombay presidency to study the conditions of agricultural workers there.—A. P

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

REFERENCE TO LATE MR. LITTLE.

At a meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee on Monday the Chairman Sir V. A. Dabholkar made a reference to the sad death of Mr. T. G. S. Little, advocate, who was accidentally drowned on Friday evening at Bandra. The Chairman said Mr. Little was the solicitor of the Improvement Trust for a number of years and also advocate of the Improvement. Trust Committee.

The Committee passed a resolution of condolence at the sad death of Mr. Little.

BROADCASTING STATION AT WORLI.

The Committee then sanctioned the application of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ld. requesting the committe to allow the Indian Broadcasting Co., to erect a Broadcasting Station on their land at Worli.

AFFRAY AT KAMATIPURA.

GHARRYWALLAH CRUELLY BELABOURED.

On Sunday night at 10 p.m. the 14th lane Kamatipura was the scene of a fracas in which a Mahomedan gharrywallah, Mahomed Beg Rassoool Beg, was it is alleged, belaboured by an Arab, Arba, a Mahomedan, Munin and two others and relived of cash of the value of Rs. 75. The gharrwallah it appears, called at the place of a money-lender to raise a loan of Rs. 75 for his brother who was engaged in a lawsuit in his native place. After finding the money he was set upon and, it is alleged, mercilessly belaboured by the four men who took away the cash from his pocket; some of them hail from his native place. The condition of the complainant being precarious, Mr. Junglewala, 6th Presidency Magistrate was sent for at the J. J. Hospital and the dying deposition of the complainant was taken down.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

TONE OF JUTES QUIET.

CALCUTTA, Mar. 1.

In the share Market, jutes hardly show any change on the closing quotations of the previous day, and owing to the lack of support from operators and holders and no outside enquiry the tone for the moment is quieter. Cottons reflect easier feeling on less speculative support, Dunbar chiefly having lost fifteen points from highest figure touched. Coals continue quiet with hardly anything of interest taking place. In teas announcement in budget bearing on this section of market has had no apparent effect one way or other in general tone so far. Miscellaneous disclosed a fair amount of business without much alteration in values. Government securities were quiet but steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Four per cent new loan 1960/70 88/5.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ord. 25/4, Dunbar ord. 203/8, Kesoram ord. 4/4.

Jutes:—Alliance 610, Auckland 200, Baly ord 237, Birla ord. 11/10, Champdany 186, Clive 41, Howrah 48/2, Hukumchand pref. 95/8, Kamarhatty pref. 104/8, Kankinarrah 543/8, Lansdowne 324, National 35, Lawrence pref. 120, Presidency 9/6, Standard 508, Waverley 5/6.

Coals:—Baraboni 2/9, Burrakpur 18, Katras Jherriah 64, New Beerbhoom 20/8, Union 18/12.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation ord. 4/10, Ganges Rope 374, Madan Theatres 4/11, Bengal Chemical ord. 140/8, Lever Brothers pref. 13/12, Bengal Telephone ord. 11/2, Burn and Co. ord. 209/8, Indian Iron and Steel 10/15, Marshall and Co. 4/2.—A. P.

HIGH COURT.

MR. J. B. PATEL.

NO ACTION TO BE TAKEN.

A full bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Fawcett and Mr. Justice Blackwell heard the notice of motion issued against Mr. Jehangir Burjorji Patel, Barrister-at-Law to show cause why disciplinary action should not be taken against him.

The circumstances out of which this case arose were that during the inquest proceedings in connection with the death of the late Mr. Omar Sobhani, Mr. Patel had interviewed the Chemical Analyser in connection with his examination of the viscera and its contents. This action of Mr. Patel was adversely criticised by the Coroner Rao Bahadur Athavle who reported the matter to the High Court. The Advocate General, thereupon, moved the Court to take action under its disciplinary jurisdiction.

The Advocate General said that the respondents' conduct was calculated to interfere with the administration of justice. It was improper for a Barrister to discuss the matter with the Chemical Analyser who had already submitted his report and was an important witness in the case. The respondent had given his explanation in his affidavit and had expressed regret for his conduct. If the Court accepted the explanation, counsel did not want to say anything further.

MR. PATEL'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. K. M. Munshi who, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Co. appeared for Mr. Patel, submitted that the Court should not take any action in view of his explanation. The late Mr. Sobhani was an intimate friend of his, and his sudden death had upset him. He had acted indiscreetly on the impulse of the moment. He did not represent the deceased's brother Usman or any one else in his professional capacity, but attended the inquest merely as a friend of the deceased. He had no intention of influencing the Chemical Analyser in his evidence. His only object was to ascertain whether all the tests were properly applied, and whether there was any viscera available for a re-test if necessary. As he had told the Analyser, "I have come to solve my difficulty of mind." He had no improper motive in doing as he did, and he expressed his sincere regret for it.

Their Lordships in delivering judgment observed that the way in which the respondent went about the matter was improper from a professional point of view. But in view of his explanation, they did not think that any action was necessary in the matter. They however directed him to pay the costs of these proceedings.

SWEEPERS SERVED WITH NOTICE

TO QUIT QUARTERS IN 24 HOURS

NAGPUR, Mar. 1.

The strike on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway is becoming intense every day and employees at Kahanan, Ramtek, Satwa, Chacher, Sumrikhurd, Salekasa have completely struck work. Trains are running irregularly and complaints have been received that trains do not halt at the scheduled stoppages causing great inconvenience to the passengers.

The menial staff at Itwari have received their wages, but Naghpir employees, who have not received their pay, are in need of relief.

Sweepers who have struck work here have been served with notices by the Railway authorities to vacate their quarters within twenty-four hours and it is said that the strikers have replied that these notices are illegal and they need not vacate the quarters.—Free Press.

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BEST SERVICE TO ISLAM.

DR. ANSARI ON COMMUNAL MENTALITY.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

The All-India Khilafat Conference was converted into "World Muslim Conference, Indian Branch" this morning. Maulana Shaukat Ali announced that the President-elect Hakim Ajmal Khan could not come on account of illness of the Nawab of Rampur and proposed Dr. Ansari of Delhi to occupy the chair.

The aims and objects of the organisation were to have a common public platform for Indian Muslims of all shades of opinion and it would have nothing to do with Indian affairs and would deal purely with pan-Islamic matters and try to make common cause with the Muslims of the whole world.

INDIANS FIRST AND LAST.

The President next said Indians should bear in mind the message of Kemal Pasha that the best service that Indian Muslims could do for the Islamic world was to attain freedom in their country, as their present position was responsible for enslaving other countries. The President said their slavery lowered them in the estimation of other Muslim nations. No doubt they were Muslims but they should not forget that they were Indians first and last and always and as such they should give up communal mentality and bear in mind that communal leaders, be they Messrs. Lajpat Rai and Malaviya or Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Jinnah, were not friends of India.—Free Press.

ALL-INDIA KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

COMMITTEE FORMED TO CONSIDER COMMUNAL QUESTION.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 28.

The All-India Khilafat Conference reassembled on Sunday and there was improved attendance. Maulana Saukat Ali moved a resolution deploring the untimely death of Seth Umar Sobani which was passed all standing.

Mr. A. L. Farukhi, M.L.C., moved another resolution expressing heatfelt sympathies with the Chinese in their struggle for liberty and strongly protesting against the despatch of Indian troops to China.

Maulana Mohomed Ali seconded the resolution.

MOPLAH PRISONERS IN THE ANDAMANS.

Syed Murtaza Sahib, M.L.A., of Trichinopoly, moved a resolution expressing utter disgust at the decision of the Government of India and the Government of Madras to have the Andamans colonised by the prisoners of Malabar and their relatives and demanding from the Government that the Andamans should not be colonised by Moplas and those who have already been sent there be returned to their homes.

The resolution was amended by Maulana Shaukat Ali, who proposed the formation of a small committee of Muslim members of the Council of State, the Legislative Assembly and the provincial Councils for drafting a report on the conditions of the Moplahs there at an early date.

FEDERATION OF ARAB STATES.

Maulana Abdul Majid of Budaun moved the following resolution: "This Conference is of opinion that it is extremely important in the interests of Islam that peace and order be established in Arabia the centre of Islam and that the country be free and independent. The Conference is, therefore, of opinion that a federation of different rulers and chiefs of Arabia is essential and expects that all Islamic Governments, ruling chiefs and influential Muslims will take keen interest in the matter and exert their utmost to bring into existence the proposed federation of Arab States." The resolution was adopted.

GOVERNMENT OF HEDJAZ.

Reassembling after adjournment for prayers, the Conference discussed a resolution supporting the Hedjaz delegation's report and declaring its conviction that there should be no kingship or personal rule in the Hedjaz. The resolution suggested that a democratic and representative form of Government should be established, officials and members of the legislature being people of the Hedjaz elected by a free vote of people and fully responsible to them.

To this resolution an amendment was moved stating that the present Government of the Hedjaz was unacceptable.

Maulana Shaukat Ali moved the last resolution for the day detailing the constructive work to be done by the Khilafat Committee during the year and the Conference adjourned.—Free Press.

CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO SIR LALUBHAI SAMALDAS

A public meeting of the Vaduagara Nagars residing in Bombay will be held under the auspices of the Vaduagara Nagar Mandal, Bombay at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road at 4 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) to congratulate Sir Lallubhai Samaldas on the Knighthood recently conferred upon him.

Sardar Janardan Pathukji of Surat will preside on the occasion.

All members of the community are cordially invited to attend.

A Madras message says:—A bill to repeal the Madras Planters' Labour Act is gazetted. The statement of objects and reasons says that modern public opinion regards with disapproval the existence of penal laws against one class of the community and the tendency of modern legislation is to abolish all such laws.—A. P.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE—THIN END OF THE WEDGE—INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT STARVED.—

BY KRISTODAS.

It is a matter of extreme regret that the Indian Legislative Assembly by a majority of a few votes have thrown off the proposal of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to refer back to the Select Committee the consideration of the Iron and Steel Tariff Bill and have passed the Bill in all its stages. The report of the Tariff Board with regard to Iron and steel did embody the principal of Imperial Preference, though the Government and their supporters protest that this is not so. The majority members of the Select Committee did not eliminate this principle of Imperial Preference; but merely made the change in the direction of empowering the Governor-General in Council to increase, not to reduce, the duty chargeable on articles of British manufacture. This charge does not remove the grievance with regard to the duty on the British Steel being lower than the duty on Continental steel. In fact the majority of the Select Committee say definitely that they have discussed the advantages and disadvantages of both the systems, viz., (1) Differential duty with a lower weight on steels of British Manufacture, the higher weight on steels not of British Manufacture and (2) the weighted average system modified by the divisions of duty on each class of steel affected by a basic and additional duty. After considering these pros and cons the majority of the Select Committee approved of the former which means that they approved of the principle of a lower rate of duty on steel of British manufacture. Spokesmen on the side of Government, as also on the side of the non-officials in support of the Government view, like Mr. Jinnah, protested against the new scale of duties being called Imperial Preference. The protest, however, cannot change the nature of the tariff they thought fit to recommend. The method proposed by the minority was much more preferable, as it did away with the Imperial Preference in any shape or form. The minority pertinently observed that even though they might be prepared to accept the assurance, that Imperial Preference was not sought to be introduced through this bill, yet the fact remained that the difference in duty which was sought to be imposed was not based merely on the quality of the goods but on the basis of the country of origin. They thought it very undesirable, and rightly too, to adopt any scheme of protective duty based upon the country of origin of the commodities imported. The danger is that the British manufacturer, taking advantage of the sure protection given to him in the Indian Market may lower the standard of British steel imported into this country, either by deliberately lowering the standard or by the greater use of semi-finished Continental Steel. The proposal of the Minority, therefore, is that a uniform duty based on a weighted system with a basic duty which cannot be altered for 7 years would be the best in the circumstances. There would be a basic duty calculated upon the present selling prices of British standard steel together with an additional duty to protect Indian steel against continental steel which sells at a lower price. If the price of British or Continental steel decrease or increases, the Governor General in Council is given the power to increase or decrease the additional duty as the case may be.

BOMBAY'S BUDGET.

So many members of the local Council have condemned the Financial Statement presented by the first Indian Finance Member of the Government of Bombay that it seems uncharitable to add one more protesting voice to the chorus of disapproval; and yet there is no help for the same. Our main contention in substituting a brown bureaucracy for the white bureaucracy is that the former will be quite different from the latter as it will be at least conversant with the genuine needs and feelings of the Indian people and the requirements of the Indian situation. Now what are the needs of this Presidency at present? They may be summarised as below: (a) a keen and ruthless retrenchment, and this not to be carried out from the bottom but from the top. There is no meaning in a retrenchment which consists in doing away with a few chaprasis and minor clerks; (b) cutting the losses once for all of the Back Bay. Reclamation, and (c) adopting a more liberal policy towards the nation-building departments, for instance, the Department of Industries which are practically being starved, though the Finance Member protests to the contrary. This Department is getting now only rupees one lakh from the Government of Bombay while similar departments in provinces like the United Provinces, Bengal, Madras and even the Punjab are getting amounts to the extent of rupees eight to ten lakhs. This Presidency is an industrial Presidency and the Department of Industries here should be a model one and should have a large budget grant allocated to it. Unfortunately, owing to the dead set made by the Secretariat Civilians against the Indian Director of Industries the Department is practically being starved and efforts are not lacking to abolish the Department altogether. The public expected a much stronger attitude from the Finance Member with regard to the Development bungle and the starved condition of nation-building departments. At least it was not expected that the Finance Member would pay "his humble tribute" and admiration, for the marked ability with which his distinguished predecessors had managed the finances of the Presidency and for the skilful manner in which they had accumulated most useful balances." His immediate predecessor was Sir Henry Lawrence who, while in power, did his best to keep the Bombay Council in the dark with regard to the financial conditions of the Development Department. It was during his regime that an additional taxation of about Rs. 75 lakhs was added on to the Presidency. The innate courtesy of an Oriental should not have led the Finance Member into these compliments to ex-bureaucrats who even now after their retirement hold the opinion that the taxable capacity of the people has not been reached and would like the country to be exploited still further. This courtesy and his patriotism should have prevented him rather from indulging in cheap sneers at the expense of the Swaraj Party. The continued opposition to which a reference was made by the Finance Member has been not of the Party's seeking but has been practically foisted upon it by the Government themselves who have by this time sufficiently shown how even any co-operation with them has always met with a rebuff and snub and how it has not been able to deflect the Government policy even by an inch. The present public agitation with regard to the Currency and Exchange questions shows how the Government have disregarded and treated almost with contempt the suggestions and advice and warnings of even some of its best co-operating friends and how the perverse obstinacy of the Finance Member of the Government of India has led it into a situation which is neither dignified nor edifying.

RAILWAY FINANCES.

The Railway Budget came in for some hard knocks at the hands of members of the Assembly. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Sir Victor Sassoon concerned themselves mainly with the strictly financial aspect of the Railway Budget and specially with the effects of the 1s. 6d. ratio upon it. Sir Purshotamdas referred to the admission by the Railway Member that the total foreign trade was nearly fifty crores of rupees less in the current year than in the previous year and rightly pointed out that the whole question was that whenever Government manipulated the Currency and especially the ratio in a manner that it hampered export trade as also imports and railway were bound to suffer. It was a very sad commentary, he observed on the currency policy of the Government, the first reflection of which had been found in the railways of India. Those members of the Assembly who have not yet been able to make up their minds one way or the other with regard to the ration question may very well see in all these remarks of Sir Purshotamdas how the ratio of 1s. 6d. is not going to be in any way beneficial to the poorer classes, whose champions these doubting ones suppose themselves to be. If the Government remain obstinate with regard to the ratio question, the decline in the expert trade which has already set in will make itself felt still more in the course of the next year affecting not only the general revenues and the prosperity of the people of the country but also the railway revenues very disastrously. The Hon. Sir Charles Innes resented the attack of his critics on the policy of the Railway Board which made it possible to have a surplus of 30,000 wagons involving a needless investment of 15 crores of rupees. No one doubts that individual Englishmen have sometimes risen above their surroundings and made sacrifices for the country. It is the system however, which is at fault and Pandit Motilal Nehru very well interjected that we are not concerned with personalities, a system which leads to keeping away Indians from the Railway Board, to needless purchases from the British market and locking up of huge funds while the country groans under even increasing taxation and which leads to several cuts being passed by the Legislative Assembly to mark their sense of condemnation of the Railway Board and yet which safeguards the Railway Board against any resignations; what can such a system lead to but inefficiency on one side and bitterness on the other? During the course of the discussion of Mr. Kunzru's motion for a cut the Honourable Member for Commerce observed that the Government were thinking of introducing the system of Rupee tenders. It may be hoped that this undertaking will result in practical action before the end of the year.

EATING GRASS.

Mr. Amitlal Sheth, Editor of "Sourashtra" and President of the Dhundukha Taluka Board has taken great pains to show the extent to which famine conditions prevail in that District. He has prepared a comprehensive report and attached to it a sample of the grass which people of the District have to eat in lieu of food, to show to the members of the Bombay Legislative Council and the Government what the cruel conditions in his District are. Our bureaucrats, however, are not to be convinced even by such arguments. Mr. Chatfield, Commissioner of the Northern Division, observed that eating grass did not betoken famine conditions as people there were doing it even in normal times. What a commentary on British rule which has a large number of people eating grass normally as an English Civilian has himself admitted! And yet Sir Charles Innes resents any bitterness on the part of Indians. What would be the fate of any Cabinet, I wonder, in any European country if a minister gets up and admits that certain people in the country were normally living on grass!

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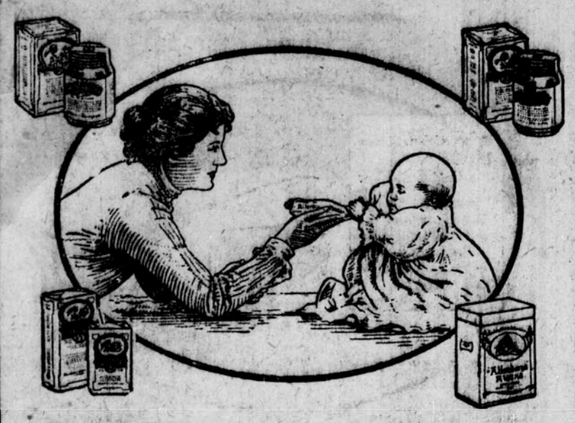

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IS CHARKHA HIMSA?

A REPLY TO SAKLATVALA, NARIMAN AND CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What a red rag is to a bull, Bolsheviks are to John Bull; and Charkha and Khadi are to some Nationalist group. The latter feel fortified by the premature denunciation of Charkha and Khadi by our redoutable friend Shapurji! His pet argument is, that the plying of the Charkha leads to production of Khadi, and that the increased production and use of Khadi means so much unemployment in Lancashire, which is Himsa (violence) pure and simple!

This view of Shapurji Saklatvala is now endorsed by Mr. G. K. Nariman, the Orientalist, in his Open Letter to his illustrious "comrade in religion." Let us examine this viewpoint dispassionately, and jot down the natural conclusions briefly. If production of Khadi means unemployment to Lancashire, and hence Himsa according to Saklatvala Nariman and Co. do they seriously and equally propose.

(1) That there should be no raising of coal in Bengal, Behar and Hyderabad, as Indian coal hits the people of Wales?

(2) That there should be no jute factories in Bengal, for they hit people of Dundee?

(3) That there should be no Iron and Steel Works in Jamshedpur, Burntown, and Mysore, for they all hit Birmingham?

(4) That even the Bombay, Ahmedabad and Indore Mills should close, for they too hit Liverpool?

(5) That the Indian Oil Mills, Sugar refineries, tanneries, coach factories, iron foundries, etc. should all stop, for they hit workmen in England?

Do Messrs. Shaklatvala, Nariman and Co. suggest these? If they don't, then their tirade against Cdarkha and Khadi is neither just nor judicious; nay, it is positively prejudicial, as will be shown later.

WHO HAS PRACTISED HIMSA FOR 150 YEARS?

Will Messrs. S., N. Co. tell us, who has practised Himsa on Indian for the last 150 years? Britain! Benign, Benevolent, Britain! For, who has ruined

(1) India's textile industry?
(2) India's shipping trade?
(3) India's ship-building?
(4) India's iron-making?
(5) India's coal-trade?
(6) India's indigo-trade?
(7) India's agriculture?
(8) India's forests?
(9) India's cement manufacture?
(10) India's salt trade?

Britain—Benevolent Britain!

(11) And is not India—not urban India, but rural India—reduced to starvation, nudity, exasperation and disperation, owing to this daily drain of Britain? Drain which Dadabhai Naoroji denounced every day; Drain, which Dutt made bare before Curzon's gaze; Drain, which Gokhale deplored and wept over; Drain, which continues every day, and impoverishes the tiller every day! It is to supplement the income, or occupy the time of this hapless, helpless tiller, that Gandhiji has recommended the Charkha.

SHOW CHARKHA'S SUBSTITUTE.

Will my friends, Messrs. Salatvala, Nariman and Co. show us the substitute of Charkha? Any other cottage industry, that can be made, and repaired and worked in villages with that ease and economy and absence of efficient training, as is the case with Charkha? May I state a small antidote concerning Gandhiji's visit to the Parsi Central Association in June 1921? A number of Parsi merchants, who had been to Japan, Germany, etc., asked Gandhiji, why he did not recommend any other cottage industry for the poor Indian tillers Gandhiji requested them to mention any single handicraft, that could be manufactured, repaired and worked in every Indian village, with as little expense and trouble and training as the Charkha could. And after a lot of argument, they could not recommend any substitute for the Charkha in India. Will Messrs. Salatvala, Nariman and Co. suggest any?

To ridicule Charkha and Khadi is simple. To suggest their substitute is difficult. And until a substitute is shown, it is neither fair nor profitable to condemn Charkha and Khadi that are giving some employment to the poor in their own huts, and are thus forming the nucleus of an Indian brotherhood, irrespective of caste, creed, colour and sex. Will my frank Shapurji and Nariman enlighten us on this matter or revise their view-point? Let us see.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

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ENCOURAGEMENT OF URDU IN BEHAR.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS.

"Darvesh'i (Delhi) gives further details about Sufi Inayat Khan whose death took place in Delhi on the 5th February after a prolonged attack of pneumonia which lasted for about three weeks. The late Sufi was given the best medical treatment available in the capital. The funeral ceremonies were performed by Khawja Hasan Nizami and his lieutenants Muhammad-ul-Walidi and Bhayya Ihran. He was buried at Nizamuddin not far from the tomb of Hazrat Nizamuddin. The late Sufi was about 60 years of age and was of a very tall stature. He had long hair and wore a beautiful beard. His was a strong physique. He had a shrill voice and was a man of quiet disposition. His Sufice order included men of all castes and creeds. The late Sufi returned to India from Europe after about 16 years in order to enjoy some rest but he little knew he was soon to rest for good. His wife who is an English lady, is a disciple of her husband. He leaves behind him his children, who are all in England, and thousands of admirers to mourn his loss.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY.

"The deputation of the National Muslim University of Delhi", says 'Hamdard', "is making a good progress in Behar and has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of high personages like Sir Fakhruddin, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Mr. Sultan Ahmad, Sir Ali Imam and others."

Her Highness the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal paid a visit to the National Muslim University at Delhi on the 17th instant. Her Highness was received by Hakim Ajmal Khan and others. In the course of a speech Her Highness appreciated the high ideals of the University and paid a glowing tribute to the workers of the Jam-e for their efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Muslim masses. At the end of her speech Her Highness gave a princely donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University and promised to take a keen interest in its affairs.

The Multan correspondent of "Bande Mataram" states that although plague is prevailing at Multan for the last two months yet the Municipality has done nothing to check the epidemic. As the Municipality has failed even to disinfect the houses many people are leaving the town.

PROMOTION OF URDU.

"Hamdard" is informed that the Government of Bihar has invited Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi of Delhi to come over there with the purpose of devising means for the promotion of Urdu in that province. The Maulana has accepted the invitation. The Maulana is a well-known Urdu writer and is a near relative of the late Shams-ul-Ulama Maulavi Nazir Ahmad, LL.D.

"Bande Mataram" learn that a military school has been opened at Hathras, U.P., in memory of Swami Shraddhand where all the manly exercises will be taught to the candidates. Members of the Hindu Sabha, Mahabir Dal, Seva Samiti and Gurukul have been requested to take advantage of the school. The institution fulfils a real want.

"His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad has granted a 'Mausab' of Rs. 30 per mensem to Fatima Kubra, daughter of Munshi Muhammad Din Khushnawis, Delhi, and wife of Sardar Muhammad Said, Passenger Superintendent, Jhansi. Fatima Kubra is a well-known caligraphist and writes a very fine Arabic hand. It is she who wrote Maulavi Fatch Muhammad's Quran. She is the recipient of several gold and silver medals from the All-India Mahammadan Educational Conference. Some years ago H. H. the Begum Sahiba of Bhopal had also awarded to her gold bracelets set with jewels. ("Siyasat".)

The special correspondent of "Hamdard" stationed in Constantinople gives in his latest weekly letter a short description of the Museum recently established at Yeldiz Kiosk, and while commenting on the imperial dresses of hte old Sultans makes a very interesting observation for the benefit of the Indians. Says he: "The readers will have seen that by the end of the 15th century the most powerful Turkish monarchy, i.e., Sultan Muhammad II, the conqueror of Constantinople, used to make his garments of the cloth manufactured in India. But to-day the condition of that country (i.e. India) is that they have to depend on the foreigners for their clothes."

RAILWAY OFFICER HONOURED

A mass meeting of the Employees of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Loco. & Carr. Shops took place lately in honour of Mr. F. J. Page, Loco. & Carr. Superintendent, who is leaving to act as Director of Mechanical Engineering, Railway Board. Mr. Paterson, took the chair and was supported by Mr. Donaldson, Loco. Works Manager, Mr. R. K. Innes, Carriage and Wagon Works Manager, and the departmental foremen and clerical staff. The Chairman commented on Mr. Page's eighteen years of service with the Company and expressed the pleasure with which Mr. Page's promotion had been received by all ranks.

On behalf of the men, Mr. Bhukandas, Chargeman, Boiler Shop, read an address which was presented to Mr. Page amid cheers and Mrs. Page who accompanied her husband was made the recipient of a handsome boquet.

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